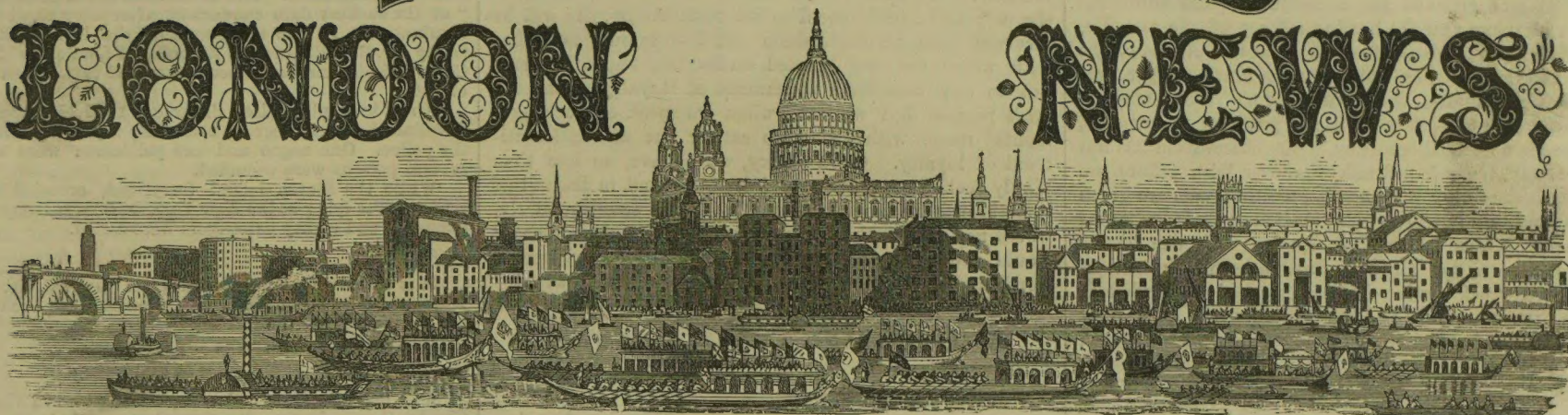


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

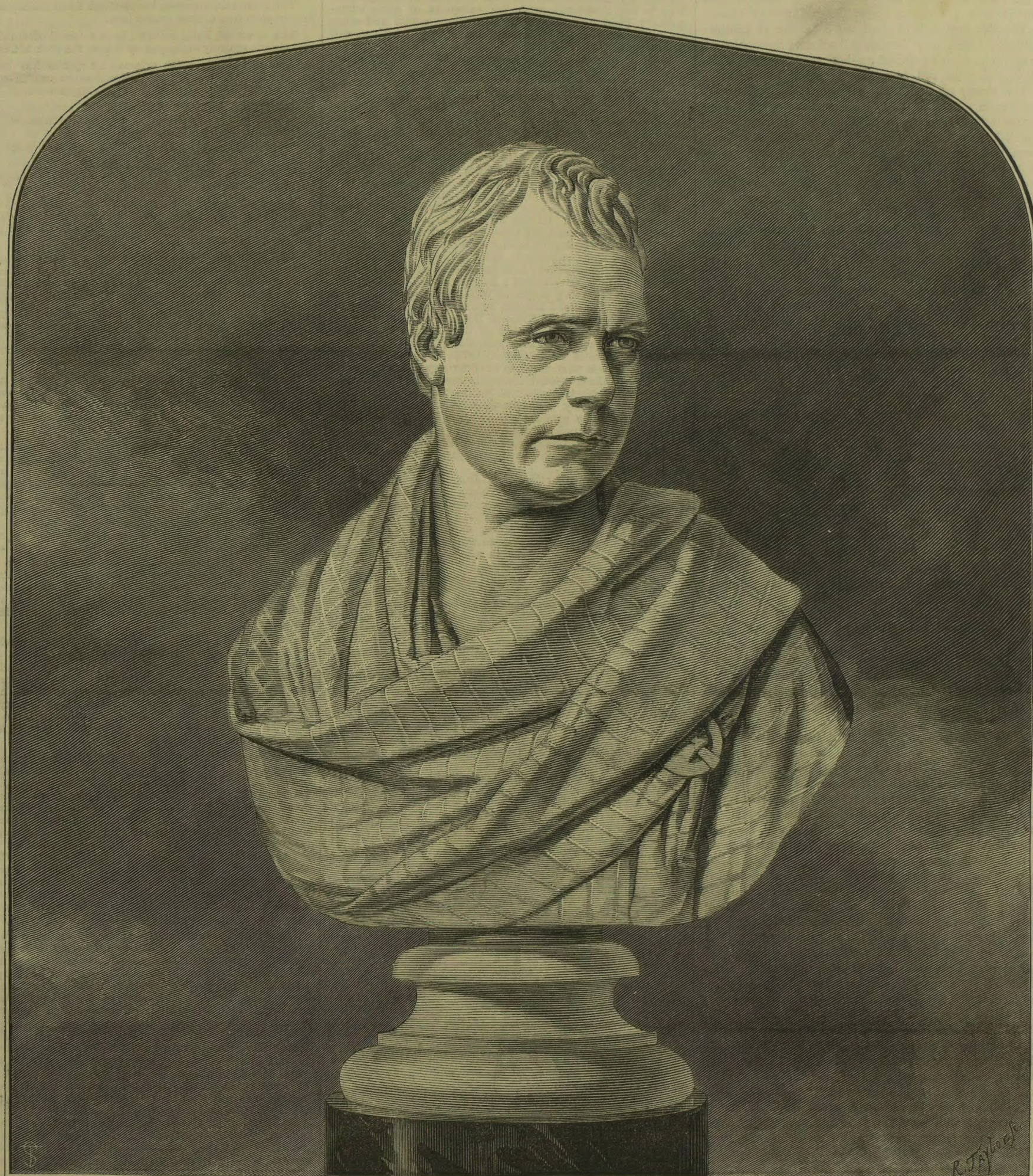


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SIR WALTER SCOTT, FROM THE BUST BY CHANTREY.



## THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

There is a disposition to exaggerate everything connected with the political condition of Ireland—its past wrongs and its present grounds for contentment; the sufferings it has undergone and the healing efficacy of the remedies applied to them; the disaffection of certain classes of the people and the facilities which the national temper presents for overcoming that disaffection. What may be the special cause of it we will not presume to intimate, but there is a decided tendency, if our observation has not led us astray, towards tall talk whenever Irish affairs are under consideration. Commonly speaking, men are given to employ strong language in proportion to their ignorance of the subject of which they speak. This can hardly be the reason for all the frothiness which characterises too much both of what is said and what is written in relation to Irish questions. Just now especially there is danger of over-colouring a picture in itself sufficiently agreeable. Three of her Majesty's children—their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise—are on a visit to the sister island, and are receiving, as was to have been expected, a very hearty expression of welcome from the populace as well as from the gentry of Dublin and its neighbourhood. It is, as we have hinted, a very gratifying fact; it will, no doubt, exert a favourable influence. But it were better, we think, not to magnify beyond its natural limits the political importance of what is now taking place in the metropolis of Ireland, nor to extract from the pleasing traits of national character it exhibits conclusions which may hereafter be found incapable of bearing the strain of political passions.

Still, this visit will bear looking at in the light of calm and steady reason. The great mistake, perhaps, of Anglo-Saxon rule has been a propensity to restrict its measures of government to Anglo-Saxon ideas. It has taken little note of the temperament, the social circumstances, and the national susceptibilities of other races than its own. No doubt, in the long run, communities are to be governed by principles of justice; but principles of justice depend, to no small extent, for a full recognition and appreciation of them, upon the mode in which they are applied. Ireland is at this moment little entitled to complain of the scope and spirit of our recent legislation. Substantially, her people have been placed in a position of equality with the rest of her Majesty's subjects. But there is a conceivable reason of national feeling in which Ireland may rightly regard herself as overlooked. Partly from her geographical position, partly on account of her past history, and partly from accidental circumstances which have operated to her disadvantage, she has lacked that stimulus to her loyalty which is furnished by the residence, occasional or permanent, of a Royal household within her boundaries.

Now the Celtic race, and those populations in which Celtic blood, though mixed, is predominant, are proverbially more emotional than the family of the Anglo-Saxons. They are more quickly and more powerfully swayed by sentiment. They enter more enthusiastically into the spirit of passing scenes and events. They are governed very much by their imagination and by the traditions which it loves to feed upon. They are essentially Monarchical. They have instincts of reverence for the Throne. Their tendency is to adhere to a common centre, if only it be such as will admit of being embraced by their affections. This characteristic of the Irish nation we have almost entirely neglected. Call it what we will, it unquestionably offers an element of union which might have been, and still may be, turned to valuable practical account. It is one of the ligaments, vital as well as formal, by which Ireland may be bound to the rest of the Empire. By means of it it is possible to satisfy a national want quite as craving, though not, perhaps, as deep-seated, as that which we have already tried to meet by legislative justice.

We regard the present visit of the Princes and the Princess to the shores of Ireland as in some sense a recognition of the right of Ireland to share in that higher national and social life to which she naturally aspires. But it is a recognition only; a sort of foretaste which, if not followed by satisfaction, will speedily be effaced from the recollection of the Irish people. It is a grave question for the Imperial Legislature how best it may provide the means of satisfying this craving of the Irish nature. We are not amongst those who believe that the national sentiment of the Irish people will, or can, content itself with even a permanent share of that social glory which emanates from the Throne. Of itself, it can do but ephemeral service. Combined, however, with measures of substantial justice, it will probably give a better chance to those more solid means of attaching Ireland to the empire which the existing Imperial Parliament is disposed to complete. Long since it was predicted by sagacious politicians that, after all the demands of justice had been complied with, those of national sentiment would still remain to be satisfied. We are beginning to see our obligations as to the latter. We are taking one step at least towards its fulfilment. Considered as an indication of what we mean to do, this Royal visit to Ireland may be reckoned as an auspicious omen. But we cannot well stop here. It will require to be followed by some arrangements of an enduring character, and Irish loyalty must be furnished with a fair and full opportunity of giving regular and stated expression to itself.

We rejoice that the Prince of Wales has given public utterance to his hope that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen may pay a second visit to that part of her dominions. We cannot for a moment doubt that, whenever she may find herself equal to the undertaking, she will be received with an enthusiasm not less intense than that with which she was greeted on her first trip. But it is not to any occasional appearance of Royalty among the Irish people that we refer when we speak of "arrangements" made with a view to satisfy the national sentiment of loyalty. Good policy, we believe, no less than kindly feeling suggests a fixed establishment in Ireland of some branch of the Royal family. The country, surely, would not grudge the expense of it, if convinced that it would prove a conciliatory measure. The experiment is worth making, and, we trust, will be made with spirit.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 3.

The complementary municipal elections having been gone through in much the same languid fashion as those of the previous week, Paris is now devoid of the smallest excitement, save such as results from the resignation—long expected—of one Minister, M. Jules Favre, and the rumoured resignation of a second, M. Jules Simon. The long-promised court-martials have not yet assembled to try the Communist prisoners, whose preliminary examinations are still incomplete; the proceedings in the Assembly—with the exception of some extraordinary disclosures respecting fraudulent potato and other contracts into which M. Magnin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the latter days of the second Empire, allowed himself to be entrapped by a company of swindlers—have been without special interest; the Orleanists and Legitimists have ceased openly agitating in the monarchical interest; and that revival of trade for which the Parisians have been patiently waiting is most unpleasantly checked through the continued unstable position of the Government, the very existence of which may be at any time jeopardised by a hostile vote of the Assembly.

The result of the municipal elections, considering the apathy which has been displayed by what is called the Party of Order, is regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory. Out of eighty councillors, some forty-five are claimed as holding either reactionary or moderate views, against thirty-five decided and extreme Republicans. Of the latter about a dozen have succeeded in securing seats, the principal of whom are Mottu, an ex-mayor, who during his brief term of office, at the time of the German siege, abolished alike religious teaching and removed religious emblems from the schools of the arrondissement over which he presided; Ranc, a vivacious journalist, who, after undergoing perpetual condemnations to imprisonment under the Second Empire, became a provincial delegate from the Government of National Defence, and subsequently, at its first formation, a member of the defunct Commune; Lockroy, another Republican journalist; and Clémenceau, another Democratic Paris mayor. One singular aspect of these elections is that whereas in February last, when the members of the National Assembly were chosen, between 400,000 and 500,000 electors came forward to record their votes, scarcely a fourth of that number polled for the candidates who presented themselves for election to that ardently-desired municipal council which had formed the pretext for constant manifestations and émeutes during the siege of Paris, and which subsequently inaugurated itself under the form of the Commune.

Although the resignation of M. Jules Favre is understood to have been accepted by M. Thiers, it is the prevailing opinion that only an ad interim successor will be appointed to the office, the duties of which the chief of the executive power will charge himself with directing until he can strengthen his Government by appointing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a statesman of weight, in whom the country and the Assembly alike will have confidence.

The Committee of the Assembly appointed to propose a plan for reorganising the French army have agreed upon a report, which advises that every able-bodied Frenchman between the ages of twenty and forty should be called upon to serve. For the first four years he would belong to the regular army, for the following five years he would form one of the first reserve, and for the next three years would be placed in the second reserve. During the remaining eight years of his term he would be in the third or last reserve; and while in both this and the second reserve he would only be liable to be called under arms by a special law. M. Thiers and General Cissey, Minister for War, it seems, express their disapproval of the proposal of the Committee, and advise a return to the system of substitutes, such as was created in 1832, and which eventually developed into the scandalous system prevalent under the Second Empire.

A member of the Assembly has brought forward a proposal in opposition to the Government to the effect that France generally shall charge herself with indemnifying the inhabitants of the departments who have suffered during the war, instead of allowing the loss to fall exclusively on the invaded departments, a fair enough proposal, the debate on which, at M. Thiers's suggestion, has been postponed for a week. It appears to be tolerably certain that before the Assembly prorogues itself, as it shortly intends doing, it will confer on the Chief of the Executive the title of President of the Republic, for a definite period of time, with power to select a Vice-President, who would act as President in case of need. The *Siccle* says that 400 deputies will support the adoption of the above course, which will certainly be approved by the great majority of the nation.

## SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has expounded its policy. It promises, amongst other things, to maintain the Constitution, and to preserve order at any cost; to reconcile the Church with the State, without renouncing either of the reforms introduced by the Constituent Cortes; to draw closer the bonds of amity with all nations, especially Portugal and the American republics of Spanish origin; and to maintain the integrity of the Spanish territory, omitting no sacrifice to bring the insurrection in Cuba to an end.

## AMERICA.

Judge Frazer, of Indiana, has been appointed Commissioner for the United States under the Washington Treaty; and the Hon. Robert S. Hall, of New York, has been authorised to receive the claims of American citizens against this country. President Grant has appointed Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the representative of the Union at the Court of St. James's during the war of secession, to be arbitrator for the United

States. The treaty, it may be useful to repeat, provides for the appointment of a court of five arbitrators—one to be appointed by President Grant, one by the Queen, and one each by the King of Italy, the Emperor of Brazil, and the President of the Swiss Confederation. The arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, "at the earliest date convenient after they shall have been nominated." In the settlement of the legal details of the treaty Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, will represent Great Britain, and he is about to proceed to America with that object.

A riot took place, last Saturday, at Goldsborough, North Carolina, between negroes attending a political meeting and the police. One negro and one policeman were killed, and several persons were wounded.

While the Staten Island ferry-boat, crowded with passengers, was lying at the New York Dock on Sunday the boiler exploded, and eighty passengers were killed.

## INDIA.

It is stated in a Calcutta telegram that, at Patna, Ameer Khan and four other Wahabee prisoners have been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Heavy rains are injuring the indigo crops.

## AUSTRALIA.

A change of Ministry having taken place in Victoria, Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, who figured so much in the troublous times of 1848, has been intrusted with the formation of a Government.

Dr. Döllinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich by 54 votes to 6.

A telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople states that the Sultan has ratified the loan of \$5,700,000.

The Australia, steamer, has arrived from China, with the first importation of new season teas.

The town of Point-a-Pitre, in the island of Guadeloupe, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th ult.

A huge animal of the salamander species has been discovered in Western China. This gigantic reptile attains a weight of from twenty-five to thirty kilogrammes.

Intelligence has been received of the satisfactory progress of the telegraph expedition in the West Indies, and of the successful landing of the cable at the Island of St. Vincent.

The Sultan has sent Ali Riza Pacha, Governor-General of Broussa, on short leave in the capital, a splendid jewelled snuff-box of the estimated value of £2500, as a mark of his Majesty's favour.

The Duchess of Madrid gave birth to a daughter at Geneva, on Thursday week. The young Princess was christened, on Wednesday, by the name of Elvira. The Count de Caambord was godfather and the Countess godmother.

The fortifications of Dantsic are about to be extended. There is to be constructed on the Holm Island, situated not far from the mouth of the Vistula, a fort, which will be so placed between the city and its suburb Neufahrwasser.

Three English tourists, Mr. and Miss Walker and Mr. Gardiner, succeeded in making the ascent of the Matterhorn on the 22nd ult. Miss Walker is the first of her sex who has grappled with the great difficulties experienced in reaching the summit of this mountain, which is 13,850 ft. high.

English visitors to Boulogne and Calais are, by a special order of the French Government, relieved from the obligation of providing themselves with passports. They will merely be required to take with them a declaration made before a magistrate to establish their identity.

The municipal authorities of Homburg have made an appeal to Prince Bismarck on behalf of the gamblers, requesting that the period during which the gaming-houses are to be permitted to continue their business may be prolonged. The request has, however, been refused, and the establishments at Homburg and other similar places of resort in Germany will be finally closed at the end of next year.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred on Mr. William Howard Russell, LL.D., the "Iron Cross" of the "Second Class," with the white ribbon, in recognition of his services when attached to the headquarters of the Crown Prince in recording the history of the war as the *Times*' special correspondent. Count Bernstorff conveyed to Mr. Russell the cross and the expression of his Imperial master's pleasure in a very flattering letter.

Her Majesty's Mission at Stuttgart has been abolished, and the Minister at that capital has been replaced by Mr. R. B. D. Morier, C.B., as Chargé d'Affaires. At the Courts of Baden and Darmstadt, where British interests will in future be confided to a single representative, Mr. E. M. Baillie has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., after long and honourable service, has resigned the post of Minister at Peking, to which it is understood that Mr. J. F. Wade, C.B., has been appointed.

The Persian Minister in London gives a categorical denial to the reports of famine and pestilence in Persia. That a great amount of suffering has existed in Persia is clear, for the Minister himself says:—"A dearth (*disette*) was experienced for some time, but it was only in the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf that it was serious. The nomad tribes which form their population, leaving to the rains the care of the grain which they sow in their journeys, are always exposed on their return to the consequences of a possible drought. They have suffered bitterly this year, and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, have repaired in crowds to the towns. There, by direction of his Majesty the Shah, and at his expense, the means have been organised of supplying assistance to this wandering and suffering population."

Last year a committee was appointed in Antwerp for the purpose of organising in that city a congress of geographical, cosmographical, and commercial science. Circumstances rendered it impossible to hold such a congress in 1870; but in April last it was decided that it should be held on the 14th of the present month. Preparations have been made, and numbers of scientific men have responded to the invitation to attend the meetings, which will last a week, terminating on the 22nd inst. Baron Keroy de Lettenhove, Minister of the Interior; Baron d'Anethan, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Chevalier Pycke, Governor of the Province of Antwerp; and M. J. C. Van Put, Bourgmestre of Antwerp, are honorary presidents; the last-named gentleman being also president of the committee of organisation, which numbers among its members the Consuls of all nations and most of the men of note in the country. The programme enumerates many important and interesting subjects for discussion, and a highly valuable exhibition is to be held at the same time of matters connected with geography and the history of geographical knowledge, as well as with commerce, navigation, and ethnography.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cary, James Walter, Vicar of St. Paul's, to be Rural Dean of Southam, t. n. Colby, J. W., Vicar of Kidmore, Oxon; Rector of Great Berkhampstead. Peckery, G. W., Rector of South Collingham, Newark. Greenway, John Seague; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Goff's Oak, t. n. s. Hunter, W.; Rector of Norbury, Derbyshire. Hutchins, C. G.; Rector of Dunton, Winslow, Bucks. Musselwhite, Edward; Curate of Knebworth, Herts. Rogers, Charles Mott; Rector of Osborne, Dorset. Scott, J. R.; Curate of Amble-with-Hauxley, Northumberland. Spencer-Smith, Spencer Compton; Curate of Symondsby, D. s. t. Smith, T. Wade; Curate of Burbage, Wiltshire. Weddhouse, T.; Vicar of Bishop's Sutton-cum-Ropley, near Alresford, Hants.

The *Guardian* says:—We hear that at a recent meeting of the Bishops it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the Athanasian Creed should be re-translated.

On Sunday evening the present series of special services at Westminster Abbey was brought to a close for the season. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Derry.

The Earl of Shaftesbury laid, on Tuesday, the memorial stone of a new church to be built in Finchley New-road, on a site given by Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.

Dr. Mansel, the Dean of St. Paul's, died at an early hour on Monday morning, at Cosgrove Hall, Northamptonshire, where he was staying on a visit. His death was occasioned by rupture of a bloodvessel on the brain.

The revisers of the New Testament Company concluded their twelfth session yesterday week. The company have now completed their revision up to the end of the 10th chapter of St. Mark's Gospel. The next meeting will be on Oct. 17.

The church of Upton Helions, Devon, has lately been undergoing restoration, having been in a rather neglected condition; the zealous Rector, the Rev. S. J. Johnson, having chiefly borne the expense.

Lady Anna Gore-Langton laid the memorial-stone of the new tower of St. James's, Taunton, on Wednesday week. The Bishop of Bath and Wells assisted, and preached at the preliminary service.

The St. Alban's Abbey reparation committee have received an intimation that "her Majesty is pleased to consent to patronise the undertaking for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, in consideration of the great historical and religious interest which is attached to it."

On Sunday, the 23rd ult., the nave of Bath Abbey, which, for the first time since the erection of the edifice, has been permanently fitted for Divine worship, was occupied by the congregation, the choir being given up to the workpeople with a view to its restoration.

At the rising watering-place of Llandrindod Wells a new place of worship, named Christ Church, has been opened by license, having been erected at an expenditure of £2500, towards which sum Mr. Myddleton Evans contributed £100, in addition to the site, the architect being Mr. T. Nicholson.

It is proposed to lay the foundation-stone of a memorial church in memory of the late Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, at Mortomley, near Sheffield, on Monday next. Mr. Jeffcock, it will be remembered, perished with an exploring party of volunteers searching for the dead and wounded in the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, after the explosion there in 1866.

The parish church of St. Issey, Cornwall, having been rebuilt, was consecrated, on Wednesday week, by the Bishop of Exeter, who laid the memorial stone of the work nearly two years since. The cost of the work, which has been conducted by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, is £2500; the tower, which fell in February, 1869, is not yet finished.

The large Perpendicular church of Haddenham parish, near Cambridge, is about to undergo extensive restorations, at a cost of £5000, and will, in fact, be nearly rebuilt. The chancel is undertaken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who employ Mr. E. Christian, while the parishioners have engaged the services of Mr. R. R. Rowe for the body of the building. The tithe barn has been fitted up with 600 sittings as a temporary place of worship; and on the 26th ult. Miss Sarah Hughes, daughter of the Rector, laid the foundation-stone of the new works.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The final contest between the Eton upper eights was decided, yesterday week, in favour of Benson's crew over Ricardo's by about a boat's length, on a mile and a quarter course. The election festivities were held on Saturday. The results of the recent examination of candidates for election to the foundation of Eton College were made known on Tuesday evening. The following is the list elected for Eton, 1871:—Munm, Stephens, Crowder, Hickman, Sping-Rice, Vassall, Haig-Brown, Farrer, Bridges, Goodhart, Coleridge, Ainslie, Miles, Parker, Kingdon, Holts, Burrows, Impey, Orlebar, and Grainger. The school closed yesterday for the long vacation.

Lord Belper has been unanimously elected President of London University College in the place of the late Mr. George Grote. The late Mr. James Yates, of Highgate, has made a bequest to this college for the endowment of two professorships—one of geology, and the other of archaeology. A proposal to raise an endowment for a mathematical professorship as a memorial of the late M. de Morgan has been withdrawn, in deference to a statement that it would be in opposition to the expressed wishes of the deceased.

On Saturday week the Ashburton challenge shield was triumphantly borne into Winchester College by Lieutenant Parr, who was carried on the shoulders of his comrades. On Monday the annual recitations and distribution of prizes took place, followed on Tuesday by the "Domum" and ball. The vacation commenced on Wednesday.

The annual commemoration at Trinity College, Glenalmond, was celebrated on the 19th ult. A large company assembled, in spite of the unfavourable weather. After morning service in the chapel, the distribution of prizes and recitation of speeches took place in the school-room—the Primus (Bishop Eden) presiding, and the Warden (the Rev. Dr. Thornton) giving the prizes. In the theological department the diploma and hood of a Licentiate in Theology were given to Mr. Simpson and Mr. Bradshaw. The prize for the Bell Essay was awarded to Mr. Simpson. In the school department the Buccleuch medal and most of the other senior prizes were carried off by Wilson, sen. (son of the Bishop of Glasgow).

Thursday week was the speech-day at Bradfield College. The Stevens Scholarship was won by A. Robertson, and he received, besides, the prizes for general scholarship and mathematics. Denton was the winner of the Wilder Divinity prize; Humbert, of the Denning English prize; A. J. Hall, of the English Essay; and C. Powell, A. Husey, S. Traill, of the Modern Language prizes.

Thursday week was the annual prize-day at Forest School, Walthamstow. Among those who have brought credit to the school during the past year appear the names of T. G. Carver,

B.A. (Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge), eighth Wrangler; T. W. Clark, Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge; J. D. Bradshaw (Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford), Second Class, Natural Science.

Wednesday week was the speech-day at Lancing College. Since last speech-day the following University distinctions have been gained by those educated in this college:—Oxford—W. H. Brooke, Demyship at Magdalen; G. E. Baker (First-Class Classical Moderations and First-Class Classics, Final Schools), Fellowship at Magdalen; G. K. Turner (Demy Theological Scholar), Second-Class Theological School; G. H. R. Wollaston, Second-Class Classical Moderations, Cambridge—W. F. J. Romanis (Trinity), Second-Class Classical Tripos.

The entrance exhibitions at Repton School have been awarded as follow:—1. (£50) Morris, from Mr. Waterfield, Sheen; 2. (£35) Garland, from Mr. Gascoyne, Spondon.

The speech-day at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, was on Thursday week. Amongst the honours gained by Cranbrook boys during the past year were an open scholarship at Brasenose, Oxford; the Warneford Scholarship at King's College, London, &c.

The following are the recent honours obtained by the boys of Southwark Grammar School:—Oxford—Balliol College, Exhibition; Worcester College, Exhibition. Marshall's Scholarship for two successive years—tenable at either University. King's College, London—Warneford Scholarship, Senior Medical Scholarship, Todd Medal, Assistant House Physicianship in the Hospital, First Class in Divinity, Prize and Certificate for Practical Chemistry.

The trustees of the Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, have elected, in the place of the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, appointed Head Master of Reading School, the Rev. James Snowden, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Second Master of Richmond School.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes to the boys of the City of London School, which now numbers 752 scholars, and furnished the third wrangler for this year. The following is the award of the scholarships:—Beaufoy Scholarship, L. Mortimer; Grocers' Exhibition, H. R. Verry; Carpenter Scholarship, C. Bendall; William Tite Scholarship, H. Louis; Mortimer Exhibition, H. Louis; St. Thomas's Medical Scholarship, P. H. E. Freund; David Salomons' Foundation Scholarship—J. E. Steggall.

The prizes were distributed at St. Peter's College, Eaton-square, last week, and a long list of educational successes was announced. Duffield was elected to the clerical scholarship.

The annual prize-distribution at Islington Proprietary School took place yesterday week—the Vicar and Rural Dean presiding. The examiners gave favourable reports of the proficiency of the boys in classics, mathematics, divinity, history and geography, French, German, and natural science. The Head Master, the Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A., read a long list of distinctions gained by present or past pupils at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London. At the last-named University, three of the pupils of the school appeared in the first class at the matriculation examination in June, one of them in honours, and standing sixteenth out of the 600 candidates who went up for examination.

The distribution of prizes took place at Radley College on Monday. The Rev. H. B. George and Mr. J. F. Dallen read full reports of the work which they had examined. Mr. Barnett, M.P., who took the chair in the place of Sir R. Phillimore, gave the prizes; and the whole company, more than 200 in all, sat down to lunch in the gymnasium.

The examination for scholarships and exhibitions tenable at Leamington College terminated on Monday, with the following results:—Senior classical scholarship (£50), John Hill, Leamington College; senior mathematical scholarship (£50), R. A. Kyrke, Market Bosworth Grammar School; first junior classical scholarship (£20), Eustace Clark, Leamington College; second junior classical scholarship (£20), Arthur Bickmore, private tuition; junior mathematical scholarship (£20), Arthur Mulliner, Leamington College; first modern history scholarship (£20), William Turner, Leamington College; second modern history scholarship (£20), Llewellyn Wood, Leamington College. Exhibitions (£10 each) were awarded to the following:—Melville J. Herbert, Leamington College, for mathematics; Edward Welchman, Worthing College, for mathematics; Charles Kyrke, Market Bosworth Grammar School, for modern history; Harry Allbutt, Reading School, for modern history; Ernest Treplin, Leamington College, for modern languages; A. Mackinnon, private tuition in France, for French.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A site for the statue of Lord Derby upon a portion of the Thames Embankment was approved at Monday's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

A movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of pressing on the attention of the Government the importance of at once utilising Greenwich Hospital for national purposes.

The race for Doggett's coat and badge took place on the Thames last Tuesday. F. J. Mackinney, of Richmond, led from the start and won by six lengths.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, a question was mooted whether or not committees should be thrown open to reporters. A motion to that effect was rejected by 25 to 2.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 119,859, of whom 32,359 were in workhouses, and 87,500 received outdoor relief. This was a decrease of 7195 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

On Tuesday the annual fête of the National Temperance League was held at the Crystal Palace. An immense number of persons were present, excursion-trains having been run from different parts of the kingdom.

A special Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which leave was unanimously granted to the Recorder, who has been nominated her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of claims arising under the Treaty of Washington.

The Temple Gardens are now being carefully laid out, and the authorities have happily amalgamated the Inner Temple Garden with that of the Middle Temple, so that the length is doubled, and a capital promenade is the result.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with other members of the Corporation, will attend, on Wednesday next, to distribute prizes in connection with a flower show in the heart of the city of London. The ceremony will take place in the grounds adjoining St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate; and prizes of various amounts will be awarded for plants which have been grown in the City, and which have been in the possession of the exhibitor during the last twelve months. The Royal Horticultural Society will give a silver medal for the best plant in the show, and three bronze medals.

The Act to transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Works Hampstead Heath, and to preserve, improve, and regulate the same, has been printed. The board is to pay £15,000 to Sir John Mayon Wilson and Spencer Mayon Wilson. The heath is to be kept open and improved for the public.

The highly important collection of ancient and modern pictures, formed with great taste by Mr. Samuel Wheeler, late of Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, and Barrow Hills, Surrey, was disposed of, on Saturday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, by order of the executors. The whole realised £10,211.

The sixth annual meeting of the Quekett Microscopical Club was held, yesterday week, at University College. By the annual report of the committee it appears that the number of members amounts to 550. The president, Dr. L. S. Beale, gave the annual presidential address. At the election of officers which followed Dr. L. S. Beale was elected president for 1871-2. The meeting terminated with a conversazione.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Odger presided over a gathering in Hyde Park, at which a petition was adopted protesting against the grant of an annuity to Prince Arthur, and a resolution was passed censuring the Government for having brought forward the question at the end of the Session. There was a similar meeting at eight o'clock on Monday evening in Trafalgar-square. A notice interdicting the meeting on Monday had been issued, but it was withdrawn.

The finest copy known of the "Speculum Humane Salvationis" was, on Monday, sold in the library of the late Mr. J. B. Inglis, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It is the first edition, the whole of the text printed from wooden blocks, with movable types, and the wood block cuts are at the top of each page. This specimen of the books printed from wooden blocks, which have excited so much controversy as connected with the claim of Holland to the invention of printing, is in the finest possible condition. The cuts are uncoloured, and not pasted together as they generally are. It was bought for £525 by Mr. Quaritch.

The London banquet in celebration of the Scott Centenary premises to assume important dimensions. With Mr. Hepworth Dixon as president, the vice-presidents are the Duke of Manchester, Lords Houghton and Lytton, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Shirley Brooks; and Dr. Ramsay, of Inveresk; and the list of stewards is large and influential. It is anticipated that over 400 will be present, and the executive committee have shown at once their gallantry and good sense in decreeing that the board shall be graced by the presence of ladies. The banquet will take place on the 15th inst. (the birthday), at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel; and tickets are to be obtained of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Thames Embankment met on Wednesday to consider their report. The conclusion arrived at by a considerable majority is favourable to the claims of the public. On the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith a resolution was passed recommending that the greater part of the land in dispute, about two acres in extent, should be set apart as a public garden, to be held from the Office of Woods, under a lease of thirty-one years by the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a rental on the same scale as that paid by the Duke of Buccleuch and other lessees of Crown property. To the Crown itself is reserved for building purposes the line of land continuous with the houses in Whitehall-gardens. The Committee asks the Government to take the necessary steps to give effect to this resolution.

The annual banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion House, took place last Saturday evening. The principal speeches were delivered by the Lord Mayor, the French Ambassador, the American Minister, Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone said that when, some time ago, he accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor, and fixed the date, he anticipated that the Session would, at the end of July, be closing, but, instead of that, notice had been given in the House of Lords of a vote of censure upon the Government. Whatever the result might be, he said, the Government would oppose themselves to favouritism, and to the legalisation of favouritism in every form; and they would not attempt to legislate for any place or district, but for the nation at large, and for the union of the nation in heart and will. Alluding to the presence of the French and American Ministers, he touched upon our relations with the countries they represented. Of the Washington Treaty, he said it was not to be regarded merely as a gain to our interest; it was a great international recognition of those principles of equity which were now discovering some mode for the settlement of quarrels better than the brutal arbitrament of the sword. He said, further, that Great Britain had not a quarrel, or a controversy, or a subject of difference with any nation on the face of the earth.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £51 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month in saving or attempting to save life from shipwreck. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1228 were also made on life-boat establishments; while various works, at a cost of £374, were ordered to be carried out at other life-boat stations. A contribution of £800 has been received from J. M. S., which is to be appropriated in providing a very fine new life-boat for Wexford, to be named the Ethel Eveleen, after his little girl. Mr. I. M. Hetherington, of Manchester, has given a donation of £115 10s. in aid of the general funds of the institution. The Ancient Order of Foresters has presented £100 as their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their two life-boats, named the Forester and the Foresters' Pride, which had been provided by them, and which are stationed at Newquay, Cardiganshire, and at West Hartlepool. A new life-boat has recently been sent by the institution to Dungeness, Kent. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

According to Mr. J. R. Hind, a total eclipse of the sun, visible in England, will not be witnessed before Aug. 11, 1899.

A new Home and Industrial School at Heaton Mersey, the entire cost of which, amounting to £12,000, has been defrayed by Mr. Robert Barnes, was opened on Wednesday by the Bishop of Manchester.

The Earl of Erne has promised £10,000 to the fund for the restoration of the Bishopric of Clogher in the event of £15,000 being subscribed within twelve months. The Countess has subscribed £200 to the same fund. The *Irish Times* says that this handsome liberality on the part of the noble Earl will go far to ensure the resuscitation of this ancient see, to which the Messrs. Porter (father and son) have subscribed £5000 each.





PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH SCOTT'S LIFE AND WORKS.  
SEE PAGE 110.





ABBOTSFORD.



Lord Cairns, who had edited the Richmond motion into something more worthy of the House than was the original form of that proposition, and who had moulded it with a view to his own argument, made the ablest speech of the night, for Lord Salisbury, who, when he gives himself fair play, rises to a higher level of oratory than the learned ex-Chancellor, had apparently expended a good deal of his power on a previous occasion. Lord Cairns laid great stress on the abuse of prerogative, and warned the Liberals that some other Minister might avail himself of the same weapon, which they would have taught him to use, in order to carry some measure of which they disapproved. It is the usual Parliamentary argument, and has perhaps been employed more often than any other. No great stress is laid upon the action at present before one of the Houses, but members are warned not to permit it, lest something mischievous should at some other time be effected by the same instrumentality. The present use of the prerogative is not unconstitutional except for the purpose of rounding a period, but in some future day a Minister may be tempted to cut another knot, and one which ought to be untied or left to fasten the chariot-pole to the yoke. But it is almost as much of a platitude to say that in England we deal with circumstances as they arise, and do not frame a logical law for years to come. There is no country in which there is at once greater and less respect for precedent. While we can at all get old arrangements to work, no people clings to them with more devotion or is more grateful to those who persuade us that in making changes we are but developing the institutions of our forefathers. But, when arrangements will not work, we are too practical to be fettered by them to our detriment. There will be no unconstitutional practices resorted to, with the tolerance of the English nation, except in the hour of absolute need, and then Englishmen would not be where they are were they afraid to say that the Constitution made for England, and not England for the Constitution. Now we want an army that can even march into Berkshire in wet weather at need, and now let the Government do its best to organise a scheme that may ultimately lead up to that feat of heroism, or a greater.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

Her Majesty held a Council yesterday (Friday) week, at which were present Viscount Sydney, Viscount Halifax, and Lord Dufferin. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Viscount Halifax had an audience of the Queen. After the Council her Majesty conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Francis Smith (curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington) and Mr. James Chalk (secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commission). The Prince of Wales arrived at Osborne from Godwood, and left on the following day for Marlborough House. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne also left for London.

On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

On Monday the Crown Princess of the German Empire visited the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. Her Imperial Highness crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, and was received upon landing by Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., Dr. Salmon, and the chief officials of the establishment. The Crown Princess made a complete inspection of the hospital, and afterwards returned to Osborne.

On Tuesday the Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of the German Empire, with the members of their family, and Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present at the Cowes Regatta on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise.

Her Majesty and the Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, with the Royal and Imperial families, were present at the bazaar held, on Monday, at Northwood Park, West Cowes, in aid of the funds of the National Cottage Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Sir Howard Elphinstone have been on a visit to the Queen.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Mr. Odo Russell, Mlle. Von Below, and Major von Mische have dined with her Majesty.

Colonel Du Plat and Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., have succeeded the Hon. D. F. De Ros and Colonel Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Extensive preparations are in course of progress at Inverary Castle, in anticipation of the Queen's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, upon the occasion of the home-coming of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at the Castle on Saturday, the 26th inst.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, left London, on Monday, for Ireland. The Royal party travelled by railway to Holyhead, whence they embarked on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, commanded by the Prince of Leiningen, and crossed to Kingstown. The guns of the *Vanguard*, *Black Prince*, and *Warrior* announced the approach of the Royal yacht. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance upon the pier, with the band, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. A large number of spectators warmly greeted the Royal party, who were received upon landing by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, accompanied by Lord Castlerosse, Lord St. Lawrence, Sir Bernard Burke, and a numerous staff. An address was presented, to which the Prince of Wales returned a reply expressive of his pleasure in being "once more on Ireland's shores." The Royal and Viceregal parties left Kingstown by special train for Westland-row station, where an address was presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Prince of Wales read a reply, after which the Royal party proceeded in open carriages, escorted by a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to the Viceregal Lodge. The citizens were enthusiastic in their welcome, and the bells of Christchurch Cathedral were rung. The city was illuminated at night. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were present at the cricket match in the college park between the Marylebone Club and the Gentlemen of Ireland, partook of luncheon with the officers of the Grenadier Guards at Beggar's-Bush barracks, and afterwards visited the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Ball's Bridge. The Prince of Wales proceeded to the council-room and signed the minutes of the last meeting as president of the society. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, and partook of luncheon. The Prince of Wales presided at the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Exhibition Palace. Prince Arthur was present and responded to the toast of "The Royal Family." The Marquis of Lorne and the Lord Lieutenant were also present. The Royal and Viceregal parties afterwards attended the Lady Mayoress's ball, at the Mansion House. The ball was opened with a quadrille, in which Princess Louise danced with the Lord Lieutenant and the Prince of Wales with the Lady Mayoress. Princess Louise wore a white satin dress, trimmed with ivy-leaves, and a tiara of diamonds. The Prince of Wales was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, with the ribbon and star of the Order of St. Patrick. Prince Arthur wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. The city was illuminated. On Wednesday the Royal party visited the model National Schools, in Marlborough-street, and the cattle show. A deputation from the Corporation of Belfast presented an address to the Prince of Wales, and received a gracious reply. The Lord Lieutenant gave a state banquet at Dublin Castle, after which an imposing ceremonial took place in the investiture of Viscount Powerscourt and Lord Southwell as Knights of St. Patrick. Major Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

## THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her youthful family, is sojourning at Kissingen. Her Royal Highness daily drinks the waters, and bathes in a cabinet de bain, fitted up for her accommodation at one end of the ladies' wing of the bathing establishment.

## THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil made an inspection of the principal manufactories in Manchester on Thursday week. Their Imperial Majesties passed the night at the Queen's hotel. On the following day the Emperor and Empress proceeded to Glasgow, sojourning during their visit at the Queen's Hotel. On Saturday the Emperor set out at half-past five o'clock, and inspected the chemical works at St. Rollox; visited the Cleithra ironworks; also Messrs. Stephens's shipbuilding yard, at Linthouse, where his Majesty witnessed the launch of the *Para*, the first of a series of vessels being built for the Brazil Navigation Company. The Emperor afterwards proceeded up the river in a steam-tug to the Broomielaw, and drove thence to the Queen's Hotel to breakfast, after which their Majesties visited the cathedral and the exchange, and drove

through the principal streets of the city and through West-end Park. After partaking of luncheon at the hotel the Emperor and Empress left Glasgow for Tarbet, Lochlomond, arriving at the Tarbet Hotel the same evening. On Sunday their Imperial Majesties drove to Alexandria, a distance of eighteen miles, and attended morning mass at the Roman Catholic chapel at that place. The Rev. Mr. Fox officiated. On Monday the Emperor and Empress left Tarbet en route for Edinburgh, travelling via the Trossachs and Stirling, arriving at the Royal Hotel in the evening. On Tuesday their Imperial Majesties drove through various parts of the city, and afterwards visited Melrose Abbey, returning in the evening to the Royal Hotel. On Wednesday the Emperor was present at the annual address of the British Association.

## THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visited the British Museum yesterday (Friday) week. On Saturday his Imperial Highness visited the Crystal Palace and dined with Earl and Countess Granville in Bruton-street. On Sunday the Grand Duke attended Divine service at the Russian chapel, Welbeck-street. The Rev. Eugene Popoff officiated. His Imperial Highness visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House and drove in the parks. On Monday the Grand Duke passed the day at the Crystal Palace, in the evening attended the House of Lords, and dined with Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The Grand Duke travelled by railway to Erith and partook of luncheon at the Pier Hotel, after which he steamed up the Thames in the cigar-ship *Ross Winans* to Woolwich. His Imperial Highness made a minute inspection of the several departments of the arsenal, and also witnessed various experiments at the proof butts, returning to town to dine. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large number of distinguished personages have visited the Grand Duke at Claridge's Hotel.

## PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway yesterday (Friday) week made an inspection of the Great Eastern steam-ship, lying in the Medway. His Royal Highness travelled from London to Chatham Dockyard, and embarked at the Queen's stairs on board the *Monkey* steam-tender, in which he proceeded to and from the ship. The Prince dined with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst. On Saturday his Royal Highness inspected the collection of paintings at Manchester House, paid various farewell visits, and dined at the Crystal Palace. On Sunday the Prince left London, travelling by the tidal-train from Charing-cross to Dover, whence his Royal Highness embarked for Ostend, en route for Gottenburg.

The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., presided, on Tuesday, at the annual dinner of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of the Nile. His Royal Highness has expressed his wish to present the elephant which he brought to England to the Zoological Society of Dublin.

The Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Adolphus have left London for the Continent.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has returned to town from Darmstadt.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and family have left Prussia House for Germany. During the absence of Count Bernstorff M. de Krause will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left town, on Saturday last, for Dublin.

Mr. Humphrey Nicholls, whose munificence we have previously had the satisfaction of recording, has again made handsome donations to the Manchester charities. On Wednesday £20,000 was distributed at Mr. Nicholls's instance, among the different charities in the city and neighbourhood.

On Wednesday the Eastern Counties Industrial Exhibition was opened at Norwich. Mr. F. E. Watson, the Mayor, presided. The exhibition is of an interesting and extensive character; and St. Andrew's Hall, in which it is held, presented, on Wednesday, an animated appearance.

On Monday the Duke of Northumberland entertained the whole of the tenantry on his Surrey estates and a numerous company of distinguished visitors, in celebration of the birth of his grandson, Lord Warkworth. A company numbering between 500 and 600 assembled, and at four o'clock dinner was served in a large tent in the courtyard of the mansion. The Duke presided, supported by his son, Earl Percy, Lord Algernon Percy, the Hon. Francis Scott, and other gentlemen. The Duchess of Northumberland, Countess Percy, Lady Rokewood Gage, and Mrs. Portal were present.

There were two accidents on Wednesday evening on the Metropolitan Railway. A Metropolitan District train from the Mansion House came into collision with a Metropolitan train, just arrived at South Kensington station from Moor-gate-street, damaging the buffer beam of the Metropolitan engine. About thirty of the passengers were shaken or bruised, but they were all able to proceed on their journey or to go home, with the exception of a lad who had his leg broken, and was sent to the hospital. None of the carriages left the line, and the traffic was resumed after a short delay. About half-past nine o'clock a train, so full of passengers that many of them were standing, was proceeding at a rapid rate between the Baker-street and Gower-street stations, and when nearing the last-named station there was (owing to the break-down of the engine) a violent shock, which threw the passengers from their seats in every direction, some coming in contact with the sides and windows of the carriages. Several received severe bruises about the face, and others had their heads cut open, but no limbs were broken.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue held a conference at the Board of Trade, on Thursday, with representatives of all the leading Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom on the subject of the French Treaty. The President of the Board of Trade stated that the Government had not yet received any formal proposals from the French Government; "but he had little doubt, if any, that France would shortly propose to advance and rectify the various duties now raised on the imports of British manufactures. Some particulars were given of the French scheme of taxation; but the opposition of the Budget Commission to the proposed taxes on raw material leaves the question open at present. Mr. Fortescue is reported to be of opinion that the French have it in their power to terminate the treaty by giving a year's notice. There was a unanimous expression of feeling amongst the commercial representatives that any increase of the present scale of duties on cotton yarns and manufactured goods would be fatal to the existing trade; and that the return of prosperity to France could only be brought about by the extension of legislation in the direction of free trade.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-first annual meeting of the British Association was opened, on Wednesday, by a meeting of the general committee, in the Humanity Class-Room of the Edinburgh University. Professor Huxley, the retiring President, was in the chair. Mr. Gassiot's magnificent gift of £10,000 for the endowment of the New Meteorological Observatory, which owes its present perfect state to the association, was the theme of universal remark. As in previous years, the report of the general committee dwelt at length on the necessity of systematic State aid to science—a subject on which a good deal more is expected to be said at the present congress. Two announcements were made at the meeting—first, that the association has at length secured, by offices in Albemarle-street, a local habitation in London; and, second, that Dr. Hirst, one of the joint secretaries of the association, is about to retire. The committee decided to give more than a mere formal expression of its appreciation of Dr. Hirst's services to science. Brighton was selected as the place of meeting next year.

In the evening the inaugural address was delivered by the new president, Sir W. Thomson, to a brilliant audience in the Music Hall. After alluding to the early connection of the association with Edinburgh, Sir William referred to the inadequacy of the existing means for conducting scientific research. The physical laboratories which had grown up in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in Owens College, Manchester, went only a small way towards supplying a great want, being absolutely destitute of means, material or personal, for advancing science except at the expense of volunteers. Each of the institutions referred to required two professors of natural philosophy—one who should be responsible for the teaching, the other for the advancement of science by experiments. He then touched upon some of the questions which have recently engaged the attention of scientific men, and concluded by a glance at the theories of the origin of life. He expressed an opinion unfavourable to the theory of spontaneous generation, and asserted that science offered strong proofs that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler. We hope to be able to give a fuller digest of the opening address next week.

The following is a programme of the proceedings of the Association:—

Thursday, Aug. 3.—Committees of Sections in the University at ten a.m.; sections in the University at eleven a.m.; lecture in the Music Hall by Professor Abel, F.R.S., at half-past eight p.m.

Friday, Aug. 4.—Committees of Sections in the University at ten a.m.; sections in the University at eleven a.m.; conversation in the University Library at eight p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 5.—Committees of Sections in the University at ten a.m.; sections in the University at eleven a.m.; organ recital, by Professor Oakeley, in music class-room, Park-place, at four p.m.

Monday, Aug. 7.—Committees of Sections in the University at ten a.m.; sections in the University at eleven a.m.; general committee in the University at three p.m.; lecture in the Music Hall, by Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., at half-past eight p.m.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.—Committees of Sections in the University at ten a.m.; sections in the University at eleven a.m.; conversation in the Museum of Science and Art at eight p.m.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.—General committee in the University at one p.m.; concluding general meeting in the Music Hall at half-past two p.m.

Thursday, Aug. 10.—Excursions: 1, Botanical—To Ben Ledi; 2, Dredging—Firth of Forth; 3, Geological—East Lothian and Berwickshire; 4, Melrose, Dryburgh, and Abbotsford; 5, Roslin and Penicuik; 6, Pleasure sail in steamer *Britannia* to the Isle of May.

The great hall of the Parliament House has been fitted up, and forms an elegant and commodious reception-room. In the entrance lobby are the telegraph-office and refreshment-room, and in one of the outer-house court-rooms is the post-office department. The lower hall of the Signet Library has been set apart as a ticket-office and for general business.

The following are the section-rooms in the University buildings:—A, mathematical and physical science, natural philosophy class-room; B, chemical science, agricultural class-room; C, geology, humanity class-room; D, biology, anatomy class-room, logic class-room, moral philosophy class-room; E, geography, chemistry class-room; F, statistics, Greek class-room; G, mechanics, mathematical class-room.

## "RETURN FROM LABOUR."

The picture, of which an Engraving is presented this week, has been noticed as one of the most pleasing in the exhibition at Mr. Brookes's Scottish Gallery, Pall-mall. The artist, Mr. W. Fyfe, has agreeably expressed the sentiments of contented and grateful repose, of tranquil satisfaction with the honest labours of the declining day, and the serene assurance of family affection. "Tis eve! our work is done!" must be a soothing and comforting reflection to those who have worked fairly and diligently, whether for great or little reward. And the evening rest is sure to come, though it often seems as though the reward would be uncertain. Such a thought may be traced on the serious face of the man, a worthy example of the Lowland Scottish peasantry, who leads home these young persons to their supper and bed in the not distant cottage. He shoulders, like a weapon of brave fight, the digging-fork with which he conquers the stubborn field. The young woman, the grown girl, and the little sister, with their baskets emptied of the food they brought out in the morning for a wholesome repast, sweetened by healthy toil and by the fresh air they breathe, are the best consolers of whatever hardship and care there may be in his estimable life. The merry boy, too, now driving the mother's baby home in a wheelbarrow, after helping the father during twelve hours of diligent work on the farm, should be a credit and a comfort to his parents. Behind them, with a slow but not infirm pace, bearing a sheaf gleaned for the small household store, comes the veteran of this rustic company. They will not be likely to quarrel on the way home, or to turn in at the beer-shop. So on the peasant will go in safety, with "his spades, his mattocks, and his hoes," accompanied by these domestic friends, until

At length his lowly cot appears in view,  
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;  
His wee bit ingle, blinkin' bonnie,  
His clean hearthstane, his thrifty wife's smile,  
The lisping infant prattling on his knee,  
Does a' his weary carking care beguile,  
An' makes him quite forget his labour an' his toil.

The county-court judgeship for North and Mid Wales has become vacant by the death of Mr. A. J. Johns.

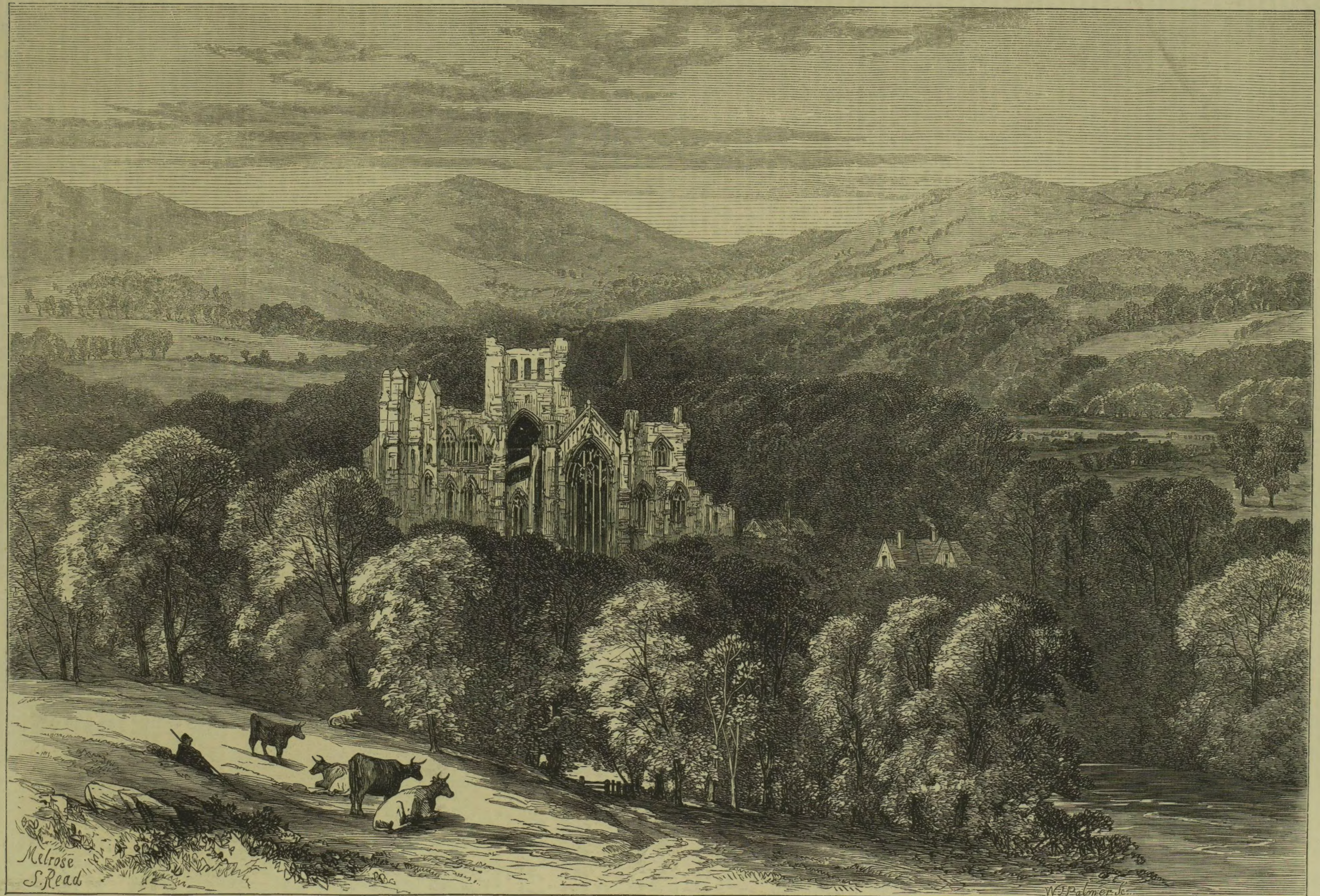
The British Pharmaceutical Conference began its sittings at Edinburgh on Tuesday, when Mr. W. W. Stoddart, Bristol (the president), delivered the opening address on the objects and results of pharmaceutical research; and several papers on subjects connected with pharmacy and chemistry were read by other members.





"RETURN FROM LABOUR," BY W. FYFE,  
IN THE SCOTTISH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.





MELROSE ABBEY.



## THE BRIGHTON RACE CUP.

The prize cup won at Brighton Races, last Wednesday, is a very handsome vase of silver, partly gilt, which stands nearly 3 ft. high. It is richly decorated with modern English ornament, the chief elements of which are two natural types—laurel and sea-holly. The two dolphins which figure on the armorial escutcheon of the town of Brighton are introduced into the design. The sculpture on the front panel is a group of figures representing an incident in the history of the Earl de Warrenne, lord of the manors of Lewes and Brighthelmston in the year 1276. He was a descendant of that De Warrenne, a Norman knight or Baron, who married Lady Eleanor, daughter of William the Conqueror, soon after the Battle of Hastings. It is said that in the time of Edward I., when the revolted Barons, who had gained a victory at Lewes but suffered a defeat at Evesham, were called to a strict account by the King, this Sussex Earl, the seventh of his line, was summoned before the Justices. He was ordered to show cause why his lands should not be confiscated to the Crown. The incident is thus related by the old compiler of chronicles, Holinshed, in a passage often quoted:—"And, being asked by what right he held his lands, he suddenly, drawing forth an old rusty sword, 'By this instrument,' said he, 'do I hold my lands, and by the same I intend to defend them.'" The King understood into what hatred of his people by this means he was fallen, and therefore, to avoid civil war and dissension that might thereby ensue, he left off his begun practice, so that the thing which generally should have been hurtful to all men was now suddenly stayed by the manhood and courageous stoutness of one man, the aforesaid Earl." The two handles of this vase are supported by Naiads, symbolical of the marine situation of the town of Brighton; the button on the cover consists of an allegorical representation of "The Victory of Speed." The vase is mounted on an ebonised base, the upper part of which is surrounded by six pillars with gilt caps and bases, inclosing a fringe representing "The Race."

## THE SCOTT CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

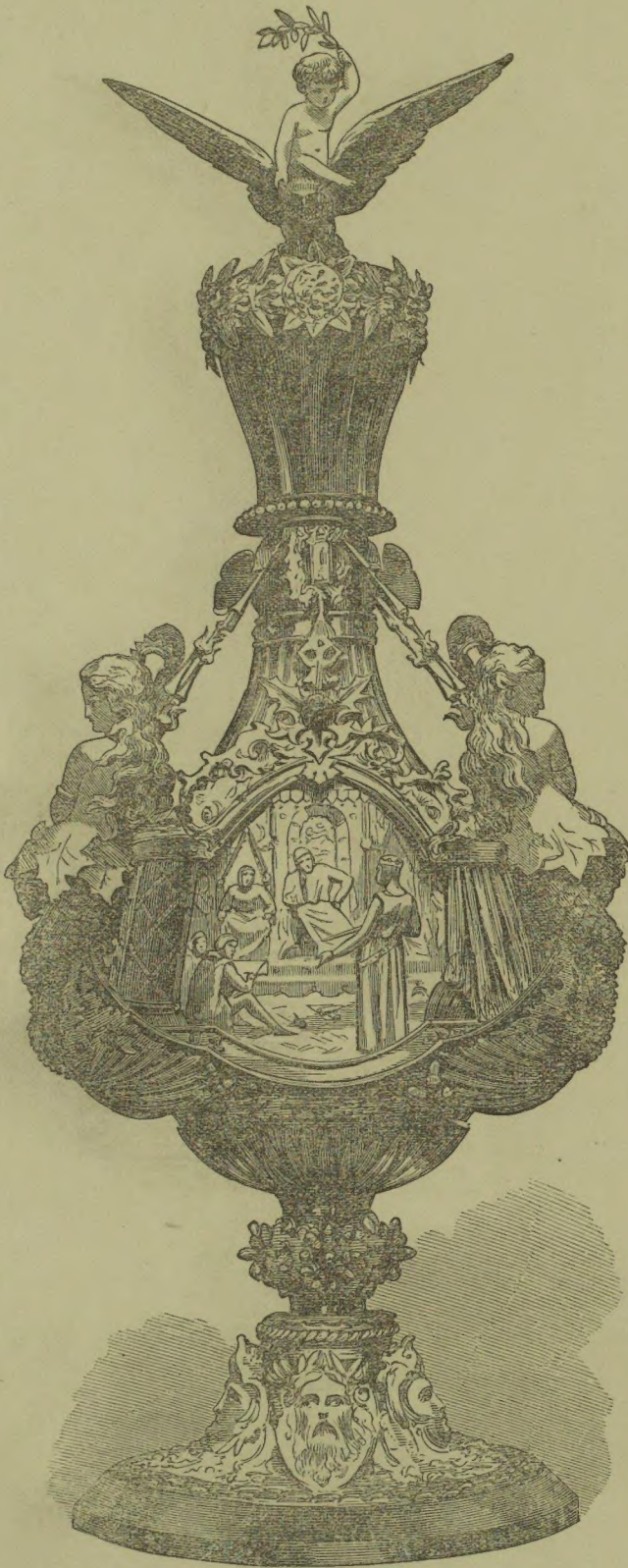
The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott will be celebrated next week, chiefly at Edinburgh and in other towns of Scotland, but also in this country, and probably in America, India, and Australia, wherever Scotsmen reside in sufficient numbers for a festive meeting. There is strong reason for the participation of all Englishmen, of all who speak, read, and write the English language, in this demonstration of esteem and gratitude. Our national literature, of which Scott is the greatest original author in the nineteenth century, and which claims Shakspeare as the greatest poet and humourist of any age, seems to belong to no section of the United Kingdom; nor is it limited to the British Empire, but is the equal inheritance of the great English Republic beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The personal memory and the delightful works of Sir Walter Scott, belonging to our most cherished common possessions, may here be made the subject of a few remarks, in the way of commendation and congratulation, now that his birthday is about to be kept with public honours.

It was in the Border shires, those of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, inhabited of old by a sturdy Saxon race, who chose to belong to an independent Scotland rather than submit to our Norman and Plantagenet rulers, that his ancestors had long dwelt. In the great South Scottish clan or association of families, named "the Scotts," of which the Duke of Buccleuch is the head, the Scotts of Harden, in Teviotdale, had been distinguished for their valour and fidelity. Walter Scott, a younger son of this house, in the seventeenth century, became the Laird of Raeburn; and a grandson of his was Robert Scott, a farmer, renting a small estate at Sandy Knowe, near the ancient ruin of Smailholm Tower. His son, Walter Scott, a respectable Edinburgh attorney, or "Writer to the Signet," was the father of the novelist and poet, whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Rutherford, Professor of Medicine in the Edinburgh University. Among her remote ancestors, were the Swintons of Berwickshire, who were very famous champions of Scottish chivalry in the Middle Ages. These hereditary traditions, and all the romantic stories of war and feud and foray associated with the Tweed-side, the Ettrick, and the Teviotdale districts, exerted a powerful influence over the Edinburgh boy. Much of his childhood was passed in that country, where the residence of his manhood, during the best season of each year, was afterwards fixed.

He was born, Aug. 15, 1771, at a house in College Wynd, since demolished, where his father occupied the third floor; but soon after his birth his parents removed to No. 26, George-square. In his education, partly at a Kelso private school, partly in the High School and College of Edinburgh, there was nothing different from that of other middle-class Scottish boys. He gave no promise of being a scholar; he loved the reading of romances, and long rambles over hill and dale, by rock and river, in spite of a halting foot; he loved social mirth, and the sportive company of his fellows. Becoming an apprentice of the law in his father's office, and subsequently an advocate or barrister, with seldom any briefs to mind, he still indulged these tastes. Errands of business for his father to the Perthshire Highlands, or to secluded hamlets of the Border, made him acquainted with a variety of characters and habits of life, and of local incidents in real life, or legendary myths, which were the best materials for his future work. Having gained the notice of literary amateurs by his translations of some German poetry, he conceived the plan of making a collection of the old Scottish Border ballads, many of which had never been printed, but lived in the hearts and memory of rustic people. This publication was highly successful. He married a lady with a small independent income, an illegitimate daughter of Lord Downshire. He was presently assured of leisure by a fortunate official appointment, that of Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire, to which was added the lucrative post of a Clerk in the Court of Session. These appointments he owed to the friendship of the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Melville. He formed an alliance, virtually a secret partnership, with his friend James Ballantyne, whom he assisted to set up as a printer. Scott was thenceforth enabled to give free course to his genius in the production of works of fancy and imagination. His career was fairly opened for life.

"The Lay of the Last Minstrel," suggested by a fabulous anecdote in the family history of the Duke of Buccleuch, was his first important original work, published in 1805. It was followed by "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake," which

raised Scott to a high degree of public favour and fame. Later compositions of the same kind, such as "Rokeby," appearing when Byron had begun to treat the readers of narrative poetry with exciting appeals to the passions, could not obtain equal success. "The Lord of the Isles," which came out in 1814, was admired, but with some qualification. The author wisely resolved, therefore, to devote himself to prose fiction, but withheld his name, during nearly ten years, lest the reputation his verse had won for him should be compromised. The "Waverley Novels," from 1814 to about 1828, after which his powers declined under the visitation of bad health and sore worldly trouble, presented a wonderful series of effective literary performances. Their authorship was scarcely ever doubted by persons of judgment. The name of Mr. Scott was announced, rather than suggested, by the *Edinburgh Review*, in November, 1814, when "Waverley" first came out. "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," and "Rob Roy," followed. In 1816 came the "Tales of My Landlord," including "The Black Dwarf," and "Old Mortality," to which were soon added "A Legend of Montrose," and "The Bride of Lammermoor." Then came "The Heart of Mid Lothian" and "Ivanhoe," which latter was published



THE BRIGHTON RACE CUP.

in December, 1819. The author's prosperity and renown were in 1822 at their fullest height.

It is hardly worth while to dwell upon the worldly advancement he gained so rapidly, making money at the rate of £10,000 a year, building his grand mansion of Abbotsford, and receiving, in 1820, a baronet's title from George IV. The King's visit to Scotland, in 1822, not long after the affair of Queen Caroline, was made agreeable and respectable by the exertions of Sir Walter. These outward tokens of social distinction, in modern England, are such as may often be won by a tradesman, a manufacturer, or a railway contractor, whose energy and ability have suddenly enriched him. To have a patent for producing any article that will sell, and to use the wealth it brings in a display of liberal magnificence, agreeably to the taste and fashion of the time, but with a discreet deference for the older aristocracy, is the achievement of many clever persons in the nineteenth century. All this, in the case of Sir Walter Scott, has passed away with his life and those of his children. He might have become Lord Abbotsford, and a wealthy territorial proprietor. But why speak of the private enjoyments which he shared with his family and friends during a very few years of his life? That which alone is worthy of our regard, because it is the abiding treasure of all mankind, is the ideal creation of his genius.

In estimating the merits of Sir Walter Scott as an imaginative writer, it is needful to observe that he aimed simply at providing harmless and healthy entertainment. He never assumed the mission of recommending a particular set of principles, ethical, theological, or political, by means of a

fictitious narrative. Nor does he seem to have been inspired with the desire to make a poem or novel the instrument of producing deep and true impressions of those ideas which are most essential to human welfare. He was content to feel, as he well might, that not a sentence or phrase set down by his pen was unfavourable to the truest views of morality, of social duty and religion. This negative quality of his works is to be borne in mind, if they should be compared with those of later writers, such as Kingsley and George Eliot (besides the questionable instances of Bulwer-Lytton and Disraeli), committed to the serious advocacy of certain views. "Hypatia" and "Romola," two of the finest historical romances we possess, are designed to teach profound spiritual truths. In such a tale as "The Heart of Mid Lothian," as in the plays of Shakspeare, we may find moral and religious ideas most vividly illustrated by representing the struggles of conscience, the griefs and joys of pure affection, or the strength of virtuous resolve in dependence upon the will of God. These representations are given by Shakspeare and Scott, as an important part of the actual life of humanity, and because the story would be incomplete, and false to Nature, without the introduction of such motives and sentiments. But the general tone of Scott's narratives is that of robust and cheerful

gaiety, of good-humoured tolerance, of sociable freedom, and of easiness in moral judgments, with an inclination rather to adopt the conventional standards of the world, and to recognise its customary rule and practice of behaviour. Duelling and hard drinking, for example, both which courses were held excusable to gentlemen in Scotland at the end of the last century, are permitted to the characters whom he invites us to respect. It is not so, however, with the vices arising from an irregular direction of the amorous passions. Though a countryman of Burns, and contemporary of Byron, this great author, with all his manliness and frankness in alluding to whatever he pleased, never wrote a line that could offend the thought of chastity, made a jest at the expense of modesty or delicacy, or led the fancy to dwell one moment on dreams of lawless indulgence. This is no slight merit, we must consider, in a great humourist and romancist who lived between the age of Fielding and Smollett and that of Dickens and Thackeray, and who had grown up in the eighteenth century. He made the path of prose fiction clean; it was dirty enough before he came upon it.

Scott's intentions as an author were thoroughly honest and sincere. He meant to stir the minds of his readers with a pleasurable interest by the description of shifting scenes, of brisk actions and surprising adventures, within the bounds of nature and likelihood. But he did not choose, as we have seen, to gratify baser feelings; and in the same spirit, with equal good faith, he always refrained from giving a turn of scornful satire or malicious detraction to the views he gave of social and individual characteristics. He would not avail himself, therefore, as Dickens and Balzac have done, of that source of pleasure in the reader's mind which is derived from a contemptuous sense of superiority to the imaginary persons described. The oddities and eccentricities of Dominie Sampson, of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, of Bradwardine, of Jonathan Oldbuck, and of Caleb Balderstone, are dealt with as kindly as Cervantes deals with Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. Upon the whole, we should testify of Scott, as of Homer and Shakspeare, that he is eminently fair and candid; he is what may be called *sincere* in his delineations of mankind. He does not seek either to betray his readers into strange doctrines and paradoxical theories, or into licentious emotions or fits of passion, through their sympathy with the characters he invents. Nor does he, on the other hand, betray these creatures of his fancy to the harsh scorn and haughty contempt which a caricaturist is able to provoke. We believe that the last-mentioned tendency of some clever novelists is not less pernicious to the interests of literary art and of social happiness than the former. It debauches the taste, while it chills and narrows the heart, to contract a habit of seeking mental gratification in the odious and ridiculous aspects of life, viewing those aspects in direct combination. That which is really odious should be regarded seriously, with anger or with horror, but not with derision; while for that which is merely comical, the quaint or the grotesque, we should rather cherish a benevolent affection. The mixture of these two elements is an unwholesome draught—a poison to the moral sentiment.

The right-mindedness of Scott, in this and in all respects, seems to us one main cause of his marvellous success in the portraiture of diverse human characters. The faculty, indeed, of creating such entirely original types of moral and intellectual constitution, each with a distinct individuality, and of keeping up their consistency, both in speech and action—this talent for exhibiting, as one of our old dramatists puts it, "Every Man in his Humour"—is a special gift of English imaginative genius. It is the gift of our Shakspeare, of our Chaucer, of our Fielding, our Scott, and our Dickens, but in very different measure and degree. There are other scales of literary merit, as those of perfect artistic form, contrivance of plot, combination of incidents, harmony of tone, force and grace of expression; but, ranked by the special endowment we are now considering, the second place, next to Shakspeare, may safely be claimed for Scott against all the world. The third place will, perhaps, be adjudged to Dickens. If we look, for instance, at the single character of Dandie Dinmont, how wonderfully complete, how substantial, how real it is! how fully it lives, and moves, and has its being! We know this man as we know Falstaff and Justice Shallow, and better than we know the Host of the Tabard in Southwark, or Squire Western and Parson Adams; or Pickwick, Pecksniff, and Tom Pinch; or Becky Sharp and Colonel Newcome; though we may be as familiar with all these, as with some of the real persons whom we daily meet in the flesh. It is worthy of remark, moreover, that Scott's power of conceiving and portraying lifelike personalities is not confined to those classes and conditions of society which had come within his personal observation. He is most at home, of course, with an Edinburgh lawyer, a Glasgow bailie, a Scottish laird, a Liddesdale farmer, or a Highland chieftain, or with land-bailiffs, country innkeepers, shopkeepers, blacksmiths, and fishermen, or the travelling beggars, smugglers, and others, whom he had seen in his frequent rambles. But he is equally able, from such accounts of historical characters as Philip de Comines and other reporters afford, to present a Louis XI. in "Quentin Durward," a James I. in "The Fortunes of Nigel," or a Queen Elizabeth in "Kenilworth," with not less appearance of truth and with not less vivacity, as well as consistency, in their actions and expressions. Still, with all this power of invention, he requires at least some outlines, or scattered hints, to be furnished either by the testimony of others, or by his own



experience, for the conception of particular characters. In those stories of which the scene is laid elsewhere than on British soil, and their time is in the Middle Ages, he may produce an admirable portraiture of some person known to history, but he does not make the subordinate figures equally substantial. The reverse is the case in his tales of Scottish history, especially those of the wars and persecutions of the Covenanters, and those of the Jacobite rebellions; inasmuch as he was familiar with the ordinary sentiments, the common talk, and the manners of the people, which had not greatly changed in one or two hundred years. He had talked with men who had served the Pretender, and who had seen Rob Roy in the Highlands.

His English historical romances, indeed, from "Ivanhoe" to "Woodstock" and "Peveril of the Peak," are not such truthful pictures of national character, though very interesting works of fiction. Lord Lytton, we should say, and perhaps three or four other historical novelists who have followed Scott—Mr. G. P. R. James, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and Mr. Whyte Melville—have more diligently studied the dates and circumstances and the costumes of the period, for the more accurate presentation of external details; but they have not Scott's power of conceiving the characters and making them act and talk as they would do in real life. Lord Lytton, with a genuine dramatic imagination, comes nearest to a true success; for in his "Last of the Barons" he has certainly produced a more faithful representation of a passage in English history than either "Kenilworth," or any story of Scott's; but the characters of Leicester and Elizabeth are better conceived, the trusting affection of Amy Robsart is better expressed than any dramatic poet, except Shakespeare, could have done it.

In the faculty, however, of contriving a plot and steadily conducting to its final event the incidents of a story, Sir Walter Scott is often excelled by Lord Lytton, and by several of the recent novelists. Yet it may be that Scott usually did not care to study his plot beforehand, or he could have laid it as well as they. There is another point, it seems to us, in which Scott fails to stand a comparison with many later writers engaged in the delineation of social and domestic life. It is the analysis and expression of those sentiments, especially the sentiment of love, which concern the gentler and finer affections. His lovers are too often the unreal blank forms for stating the commonplace relation of attached young men and women. Their communications are frigid and insipid—how unlike the fervour of Shakespeare's, Goethe's, or Byron's impassioned pairs! Nor does Scott understand the procedure of flirtation and coquetry, of dalliance and suspense, in the diplomatic intercourse of the sexes, which is the chief staple of these popular novels written so copiously in our own day by Mr. Antony Trollope and several lady authors. The fact is, as we learn from his biography, that Scott was a boy's boy in his earlier years, and a man's man in his riper age—never a dangler after women, a suitor or patron of them. He had one brief youthful fancy, which was quickly cut short by a rejection; and then he married Miss Charlotte Charpentier, who accepted him in an offhand manner, and who was a very unsentimental sort of person. The love of wives and husbands, of brothers and sisters, of fathers and daughters, he could well understand and express; but not the love of man and woman calling themselves lovers. In other refinements of a highly polite society, besides the pursuit of female favour, which novelists make so much the business of life, Scott's representations often fall short of the mark. The conversation of his ladies and gentlemen, though strictly correct, is apt to be cold and dull; their language is formal, and they have no ideas to exchange with each other. Scott was a great admirer of Miss Austen's and Miss Edgeworth's stories, and he had studied English comedy, from Congreve to Sheridan, with peculiar attention. But he had no turn for social finesse, or for the Chesterfield style of courtiership. He gives us none of that fine light talk in which Mr. Disraeli's novels abound. In the modern drawing-room, where neither hearty earnest nor hearty jest is permitted, this whole-hearted man is out of his place.

These deficiencies in Scott's novels are not hard to explain. Genius can do much; but it must have the germs of an ideal conception sown in the author's mind by his own inward experience or by a genuine and spontaneous feeling of sympathy with the habits and moods to be described. Now the natural sympathies of Scott were twofold; partly, for a life of martial activity and bold adventure, like that of his warlike forefathers on the Border; and partly, for the life of a bustling, thriving Scottish landlord, freely mixing convivial mirth with the cares of his private estate, and moving briskly to and fro among his homely neighbours. His observation of mankind in the Edinburgh law courts led to the latter disposition. Historical studies enabled him to conceive, but only at second-hand and in an imperfect degree, the enthusiasm of great political and religious parties—of the Puritans and Covenanters, the friends of Mary Stuart, the followers of Dundee or Charles Edward. He saw, in the Scottish Puritans, the signs of fanaticism, and drew its examples with the true humourist's touch, half liking the queer fellows, half mocking and laughing at them, not smiting them with the rough satiric hand of Butler or Swift. But his heart was still divided between the gallant exploits of mediæval chivalry, the pomp and prowess of feudal knights and barons, and the canny household life of a douce and pawky laird in his ain countree, snugly entertaining his comrades with auld gossiping tales of the parish, repeated over the punchbowl at dinner, after a market or hunt. Of the princes and peers, and the great ministers of state, who appear sometimes in his pages, he knew as much as chronicles and memoirs could tell him. He could put the breath of life into their dry bones, as Shakespeare does, by the spell of his dramatic imagination. But he had not lived with them; he did not feel with them, as with those of middling rank. He was not likely, indeed, to commit the fault, which besets a mind that is more addicted to philosophical generalisation, of rendering these historic personages mere abstract types of their class, of their age or nation, and of the policy or faction to which they belonged. Scott was intellectually averse to the contemplation of general rules and conditions. He was intensely fond of beholding the concrete individualities, the living personalities, with their accidental surroundings, to be met with in history or daily life. Hence it is that his figures, representatives of one and the same party, sect, or opinion—the Scottish Covenanters, for instance—are not all alike. They are warped by the same influence to a certain habit and gesture, but each may be distinctly recognised; so that the reader will never confound one person with another in afterwards remembering the whole collection.

In attempting, as we do here, to account for the acknowledged defects in Scott's stories, we cannot help returning to fresh praise of their merits. He wrote as he lived; he showed what he was. The energetic and enterprising nature of the man, his vigorous alertness of spirit and robust strength of body, his healthy delight in the open-air sports of the moorland and woodland, of the forest and river, his athletic exercise of felling trees, his glorious exultation in fast riding after the greyhounds, or in a charge of volunteer cavalry, were his special qualifications for a romance-writer. These habits

enabled him not merely to describe a landscape, a stag-hunt, or a battle-scene, but to express—as no sedentary townsman and bookman could have done—the wild excitement of the chase or warfare. In short, the true source of high literary excellence, we are convinced, is to be found in a full emotional experience. The secret of good writing is true knowing; the cause of true knowing is hearty feeling. The author's life, both inwardly and outwardly, must rehearse the subjects for his imaginative genius.

This leads us to notice, in a few words, the poetical works of Scott, which have in a supreme degree these precise qualities of animated narrative and graphic description. "The Lady of the Lake," in the peculiar excellence of some passages, is quite unrivalled. There are parts, too, of "Marmion," "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "The Lord of the Isles" which can hardly be matched in any other writer for this truth of visible and tangible effect. His power lies in the vivid presentment of the external aspects of nature, or the picturesque attitudes and assemblage of men armed for combat. In some other respects, it must be owned, the narrative poems of Scott are inferior to those of Lord Byron. The poetic imagination of Byron was far more intense, and of incomparably greater range, now soaring into the heaven of sublime aspiration, now diving into the abyss of tumultuous and rebellious passion. The force of expression in Byron is only inferior to that faculty in Shakespeare. Compared with Scott, Byron assuredly is the mightier poet; but Scott is the better hand at telling a story, in prose or verse. A characteristic difference, however, between these two, and a difference which may be due to their moral dispositions, is to be observed in their ways of storytelling. Byron, with his terrible self-consciousness, his brooding egotism, and his morbid introspection, could relate an imaginary subject most forcibly in the mode of autobiographic confession. His best narrative style is that of "Mazeppa." Scott, on the contrary, thinking little of himself and much of all the people around him, could not well do justice to a subject unless he described the train of incidents as happening to somebody else, or the actions of the story as performed by others. He is almost dull, we think, in those parts of "Redgauntlet," where he makes Darsie Latimer relate his own adventures in a series of letters, though the story is well conceived, and some of its characters are very good. Scott, indeed, was just as little of an egotist as was Shakespeare. He was a sound-minded, hearty and healthy man; he was honest, sensible, and good-natured; he was free from pride and affectation, rationally submissive to the laws of God, friendly to his fellow-men, and willing to make the best of this world for himself and them. He was a good man, in one word, and none the worse poet for that. But he was not so great a poet as Byron, who was not so good a man.

Such was Sir Walter Scott, who died at Abbotsford, Sept. 21, 1832, at the age of sixty-one, soon after coming back from a tour in Italy and Germany, undertaken to restore his broken constitution. His pecuniary embarrassments, from the bankruptcy of Messrs. Ballantyne, the printers, and Messrs. Constable, the publishers, who had traded vastly beyond their capital, had worn out the life of this great man in a desperate struggle of five or six years. He had, by his son's marriage contract, parted with all but a life-interest in the fine property he had created on Tweedside; and, since he could not sell Abbotsford for the benefit of the creditors, he resolved to pay off an enormous load of debt with the produce of his wonder-working brain. The labours he then went through, comprising the later Waverley novels, his "Life of Napoleon," his books of French and Scottish history, and many essays, contributed to different publications, were too much even for his gigantic strength. His self-imposed task was indeed performed, and his creditors were paid in full, soon after his death, when the profits of a collected edition of his tales had been received. But Sir Walter Scott was killed, twenty years too soon, by this protracted effort—a noble effort to satisfy his own sense of justice and honour, and to redeem some past mistakes or acts of imprudence. His two sons and two daughters have long since departed; and only a great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Monica Hope Scott, born in October, 1852, his sole descendant, is left of his race.

Abbotsford now belongs to Mr. Hope Scott, the widower of Sir Walter Scott's grandchild, whose mother, Mrs. Lockhart, was Scott's daughter. We have engraved a View of this stately house, and one of Sir Walter's tomb in the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey. The Engraving on our front page is that of his bust, by Sir F. Chantrey, which is kept at Abbotsford. The beautiful remains of Melrose Abbey, which are the theme of some of his most impressive verses, and which he loved often to visit, are the subject of another Illustration. A page of smaller Engravings contains several interior views of the house at Abbotsford, with some minor features of the building; the old door removed thither from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, when that famous prison was demolished in 1817; the window of his bedroom, and the entrance gateway. His town house, No. 39, Castle-street, Edinburgh, is also represented. Holyrood Palace and Stirling Castle, whose historic associations were improved by his genius, appear on the same page. It contains, too, a view of the Scott monument in the market-place of Selkirk, which is not far from Melrose and Abbotsford. We shall give more Illustrations next week, after the Centenary Festival, the approach of which has recalled our minds to these considerations of his life and genius.

### THE SCOTT MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.

It is proposed to apply some portion of the fund which may be raised by admissions to the festivities of the Scott Centenary to the further adornment with sculpture of the Scott Monument, at Edinburgh. The architectural structure was begun Aug. 15, 1840, and was completed in 1844. It stands on the south side of Prince's-street, within the inclosure of East Prince's-street Gardens, opposite St. David-street, New Town, and near the Waverley terminus of the railways. The architect was George Meikle Kemp, a self-taught genius, who had been apprenticed to the trade of a joiner. This young man used to make drawings and small wooden models of the finest ancient Gothic buildings in Scotland, England, and France, while supporting himself, as he travelled, by the humble industry he had learned. He was an enthusiastic reader of poetry, history, and romance; Shakespeare, Spenser, and Chaucer, Sir David Lindsay, Drummond of Hawthornden, Burns, and Scott were his favourite companions. One day he was trudging along the high road near Peebles, with his tool-basket on his back, when he was passed by Sir Walter Scott, driving his carriage. An inquiry about the road or the time of day led to some talk between them, and the illustrious baronet kindly gave this journeyman artisan "a lift," and listened with pleasure to his frank conversation. Hence it came to pass, a feeling of personal regard, almost of personal affection, being mingled in Kemp's mind with his admiration of Scott's writings, and with his patriotic pride in the great Scotsman's fame, that, in 1836, four years after Sir Walter's death, when the Edinburgh committee of subscribers invited designs for a

monument, this solitary student, unknown and humble as he was, sent in a design of his own. It was one of three which gained £50 prizes out of fifty or sixty competing designs; but as none exactly suited the committee, they appointed a fresh competition in 1838. Among those who then competed were Sir W. Allan, Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. W. H. Playfair, and other artists of high reputation. Mr. Kemp had improved or modified his design, and it was adopted by the votes of two thirds of the committee. Unhappily, his life was prematurely cut short before the beautiful structure was finished.

It is an open Gothic shrine to canopy a statue. Four grand arches, of the Early English form, springing from the top of clustered pillars, support a groined and vaulted roof, which is adorned with carved bosses and with a richly-ornamented pendant or drop in the centre. Outside, at each of the four angles, is a buttress connected by an arch with the main structure, all decorated in the same manner, and rising to pinnacles at the height of 98 ft.; but the superstructure of the middle reaches 200 ft. It presents, as shown in our Illustration, several stories, with arched windows of varied successive designs, flanked by many close buttresses terminating in pinnacles, crockets, and finials, of gradually diminished size; the whole majestic edifice being surmounted by a noble spire. The flying buttresses that descend from the first upper story to the four outworks at the angles have a peculiarly graceful effect. The interior chamber of this story is fitted up as a Waverley Museum. There are galleries at three successive heights, to be reached by a staircase, which afford most interesting views of Edinburgh on each side.

The marble statue, by Mr. John Steell, F.R.S.A., placed in this shrine, represents Sir Walter Scott attired in an ample plaid, seated at his work, with pen and book in hand, accompanied by one of his favourite hounds. It was placed there in 1846. Over the four lowest arches in the principal niches, are sculptured figures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Meg Merrilies, George Heriot, and other characters in the Waverley novels or Scott's poems. Thirty niches remain to be filled with other figures of this class, and some of them, at least, will be supplied by Mr. Brodie and Mr. Hutchinson, two distinguished members of the Royal Scottish Academy; but the entire plan is not yet settled.

### CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1871, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Gavin Milroy, doctor of medicine, £100, in consideration of his medical services under Government, and especially in the Crimea, and of the injury which he thereby professionally sustained.

Mr. Denis Florence McCarthy, barrister-at-law, £100, in consideration of his literary merit as a poet.

Miss Agnes Strickland, £100, in recognition of the merit displayed in her historical works.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anster, £50, in consideration of the literary services of her husband, the late John Anster, LL.D.

Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, doctor of law, £100, additional yearly pension to that of £100 granted on June 18, 1863, in recognition of his theological labours, and to enable him to complete his ecclesiastical works.

Mr. Charles Tilson Beke, £100, in consideration of his geographical researches, and especially of the value of his explorations in Abyssinia.

John Stenhouse, doctor of laws, £100, in consideration of his scientific attainments, and of the loss of his emoluments as non-resident assayer of the Mint.

Mrs. Emily Coles, widow of Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, £150, in consideration of her husband's services as inventor of the turret-ship system.

Mr. Warwick Brookes, £100, in consideration of his talent as an artist.

Miss Winifrede Mary Wyse, £100, in consideration of the diplomatic services of her uncle, Sir Thomas Wyse, and of her own limited circumstances.

Sir Robert Stanford, Knight, £100, in consideration of the losses which he has suffered in consequence of the assistance which he afforded to the Government at the Cape of Good Hope in 1849.

Mr. James Robinson Planché, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms, £100, in recognition of his literary services.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 29:—

In London 2137 births and 1420 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 339 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 468 deaths last week, including 122 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever (of which 9 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 201 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the three previous weeks had been 39, 64, and 110, further rose last week to 201. In addition to these, 17 deaths were referred to cholera and choleraic diarrhoea (against 4 and 9 in the two previous weeks), of which thirteen were of infants not exceeding one year of age, and four were of adults between forty and sixty years of age. The deaths from smallpox in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 133 and 135, declined last week to 122. To different forms of violence 58 deaths were referred last week. Of these 52 were caused by accident or negligence, including 21 fractures and contusions, 2 from burns or scalds, 12 from drowning, 8 from suffocation, and 5 from poison. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets, all being of young children, two run over by vans, and one by a hansom cab.

During the week ending Saturday, July 29, 4775 births and 3305 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality in the week was at the rate of 24 deaths in every 1000 persons living.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference next year will be held in City-road Chapel.

Lady Airey presented new colours to the 34th Regiment (the Cumberland), on Wednesday last, at Shorncliffe. In the evening a ball was given.

The Scotsman states that the Duke of Buccleuch will not be able to preside at the Scott Centenary Banquet in Edinburgh, as he has been advised to go abroad on account of the state of his health.

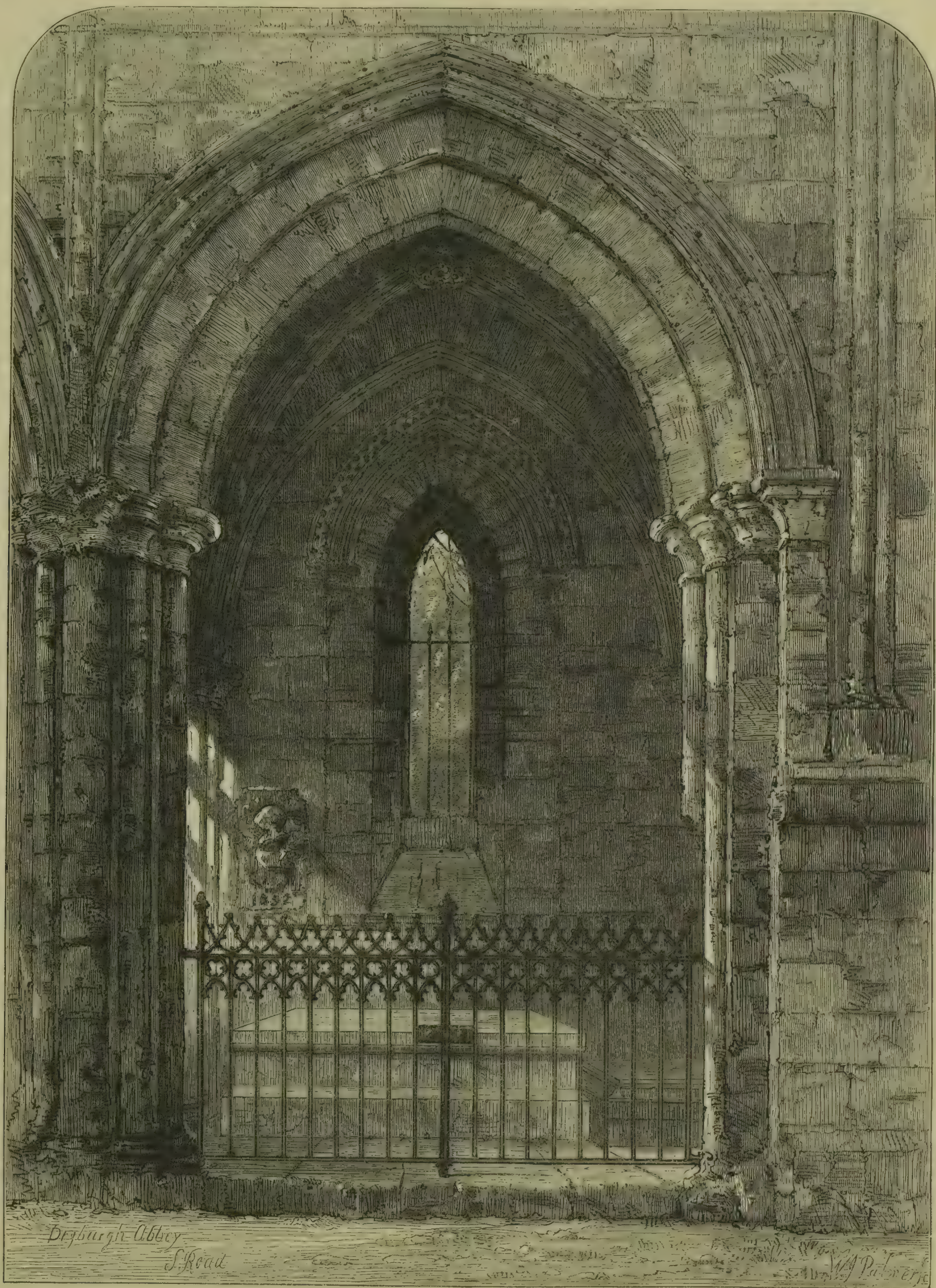
The annual meeting of the North of Scotland Medical Association was held in Aberdeen last Saturday, when a committee was appointed to prepare a code of rules in regard to professional conduct among the members.





THE SCOTT MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.





THE GRAVE OF SCOTT IN DRYBURGH ABBEY.



## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

From Germany, where anybody who is not a noble or military is, according to insular opinion, an unlikely person to be selected for Court honour, comes a gracious recognition of the services of an English gentleman whose pen alone has earned him fame. The Emperor has sent the Iron Cross to Mr. W. H. Russell, in acknowledgment of his chronicle of the late war. He has deserved this and any other honour which he may receive; and not only his personal friends, but all readers of the *Times*, are gratified at the announcement. But when one recollects what he did in the Crimea and in India it is not pleasant to think that the prophet has had no honour in his own country, except the admiration of the public and the gratitude of the armies whose deeds he has so glowingly pictured. We practise a Spartan reticence in regard to the bestowal of rewards on persons who have merited them, and this is very dignified and noble in us, and we make this reticence all the more significant by conferring a great many distinctions on persons whose merits require a great deal of explanation before an uninformed public can be made to understand how grateful it ought to feel to the recipients.

The London School Board is doing its work thoughtfully and on a large scale, and deserves all credit, both for its achievements and intentions. The occasional seizure of a street Arab and the consigning him to the care of educators makes, however, more sensation than the plans for instructing whole districts. It is all very well, at first, to let us have a few illustrations of the mode in which the reforming process is regarded by street vagrants and their parents; but I hope, with Sir Robert Carden, that these committals will soon take place in hundreds; and then, I suppose, the police reporters will not think it necessary to record the howlings of urchins or the impudence of their "natural protectors," who object to lose the gains of their children's mendicancy. If too much fuss is made over such scenes we shall have an anti-tyranny society getting up an agitation against the law that would outrage the feelings of the lower classes, however depraved, by separating the beggar child from the mother who sends him out to beg; nay, ladies and gentlemen may issue objectionable tracts on the subject (as Lord Ebury writes that other ladies and gentlemen have begun to do on the medical police question); nay, another "excited" deputation may mob Mr. Bruce.

In a recent trial a witness of the working class admitted that he had declared that "he saw no harm in a poor man's telling a lie, for a purpose"—the purpose being to serve his own interests. When Mr. John Stuart Mill put on record his conviction that the class of which this person is a member had no habitual respect for the truth we had a good deal of gushing indignation, and we were told that "the nobility of labour" was usually seen in connection with all other kinds of true nobility. But this faith has rather gone out, with stage clappings, slapping of the waistcoat, "beneath which rests an honest heart," assurance to "haughty lordlings" that they "need not be afraid to take the horny hand of a son of toil," and so forth. Perhaps, however, the *coup de grace* to that sort of sentimentalism has been given by the debates on the ballot. It has been matter of assumption, not worth arguing upon, that if a needy voter can in any way manage to make his vote marketable he will do so, and that the only chance of getting him to vote honestly is to destroy his market. Most likely this is the case, but it is not satisfactory to know that we are much lower in the social scale than the ancient Persians, who were taught three things—to ride, to shoot, and to speak the truth. However, there is some good riding and good shooting among us, and the other accomplishment may come.

It is not only mobs in his office that annoy Mr. Bruce. A Trafalgar-square mob must be almost as aggravating. While the Lords were preparing their vote of censure for his political colleagues, Messrs. Bradlaugh and Odger were discomfiting him at the foot of the Lions. To do the Republicans justice, they signally defeated the Home Secretary, and did not abuse their victory, though they abused the higher powers in an exceedingly vulgar way, which would have been disgraceful had there been a *de quoi* for disgrace. One would note only, and rather in sorrow than in anger of course, that "the authorities" seem to be in an utter state of ignorance as to what are called popular rights, and to be also in a chronic state of hesitation as to the proper means of preserving the peace of the metropolis. A long and peremptory notice forbidding the meeting in Trafalgar-square is duly served by the police on the promoters, and is duly pasted up for the instruction of the people. Then the authorities change their minds and go and inform the said promoters that there is to be no interference with the meeting unless the peace is broken—a process supposed to be implied by the meeting itself. The police are informed in reply that the assembly will be held, whatever action authority may take. It is held, and Mr. Bradlaugh tells the mob that he is there chiefly because the Government said that he should not be there. That speech and the course of our rulers made an instructive lesson to those who were previously ignorant enough to think that government meant wisdom and power.

We puff valiantly but coarsely in England. Our puffers do not get much beyond the "iteration" to which Shakspeare affixes a strong word. The Americans are true artists in such matters. I have just received a specimen of their art. A newspaper devotes two columns and a half to the detail of an alleged murder. The details are elaborate: there is a death-fight of a dreadful sort; a death-bed declaration that the murderer has possessed himself of a hideous secret; an offer of a great reward for his detection; and, lastly, when one is duly worked up, the editor of the journal announces that a bundle of MS., bearing the victim's name, has been flung into the newspaper office. The tale is so gravely told, with an artistic mixture of prosa and unimportant incidents, that, though a melodramatic touch or so in excess prompts suspicion, there is uncertainty until we come to the bundle of papers. Then we cannot refuse a smile to the cleverness of the writer, and feel, with regret, that his story, thus introduced, will not be half so good as his puff.

"He stood before the hundred volumes," writes Mr. Disraeli of one of his youthful heroes who was about to improve himself by a course of Voltaire. Let any young gentleman who thinks himself in need of improvement take his stand before the thirty volumes of which the Philosopher of Chelsea has just completed the revision. It is, I think, permissible to congratulate Mr. Thomas Carlyle on his having finished his *magnum opus*, and having given his final touches to a series of works which have helped to form so many thousands of minds, and to form them as was most desirable. There are the thirty tomes, and when our imaginary young friend, having studied them, can tell us where else he has found so much noble and subtle thought, so much magnificent language, so much genuine humour, I beg that he will let me know. Carlyle will do him more good than Voltaire.

## MUSIC.

### CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON.

The final performances of the Royal Italian Opera have already been recorded; and a retrospect of the past season there appeared last week. Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre is to close to-night with a repetition of "Anna Bolena," which was revived here on Tuesday, after an interval of twenty years.

Although Donizetti had produced many works in various styles between 1818 and 1831, when his "Anna Bolena" was brought out at Milan, he had not previously gained so strong a hold of the Italian public as he obtained by this work—which, however, is so palpable an imitation of Rossini's style that it can scarcely again be greatly successful otherwise than by the aid of exceptionally fine singing and acting. The superiority of Donizetti's subsequent works, combined with the difficulty of finding an adequate representative of the principal female character in "Anna Bolena," have co-operated towards the neglect of an opera which doubtless owed much of its early success to the grand performance of Madame Pasta, who was associated with Rubini and Lablache, the latter of whom made his first great London reputation by his representation of Henry VIII.

In the present day, perhaps, no stage singer but Mdlle. Titiens could be found to cope with a part requiring such exceptional dramatic power as that of the unhappy English Queen; and her performance was distinguished by high merit throughout, especially in the great duet with Percy in the first act; in the passionate appeal to the King in the following finale, in the duet with Jane Seymour, in the scene where Anne upbraids the King, and in the closing passages of delirium and despair, including the hymn which Donizetti has adopted to the air "Home, sweet home." Madame Sinico, as Jane Seymour, sang with much effect, particularly in the duet with Anne already referred to, and in the aria "Per questa fiamma." Mdlle. Fernandez gave the music of the page Smeaton with much nice feeling, and was greatly applauded in the romanza "Deh! non voler," and the cavatina "Ah! pareo." Signor Agnesi played the part of the King with a good deal of force, his make-up, however, approaching somewhat towards caricature. His resonant voice told well in several instances, especially in the scenes of altercation with the unhappy Queen. Signor Prudenza, as Lord Percy, sang better than we have yet heard him, and was much applauded in the cavatina "Da quel di che," in portions of the great duet with Anne, and in the well-known aria "Vivi tu." The cast was completed by Signor Caravoglia as Lord Rochford and Signor Rinaldini as Sir Harvey.

The past season of Her Majesty's Opera commenced on April 15. The two first nights were occupied with repetitions of "Lucrezia Borgia," with many familiar features in the cast, including the fine performances of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine and Madame Trebelli Bettini as Maffeo Orsini. On April 20 Mr. Bentham made his first public stage appearance in England as Carlo in "Linda di Chamouni," and was well received, having displayed a voice of agreeable quality, with a somewhat monotonous style of vocalisation and apparent want of more stage experience. His performance and reception, however, were such as to warrant good expectations of his future. On the same occasion Signor Agnesi appeared (as the Prefect) for the first time after four years' absence from England, and his fine bass voice and good style were successfully displayed in many instances until the close of the season. Signor Borella, who will be remembered in association with the Opera Buffa company at the Lyceum Theatre, was included in the cast of "Linda di Chamouni," but soon after disappeared from the Drury-Lane Opera. Signor Moriani (from Turin)—as Antonio, on the occasion just referred to—was received with deserved favour; and Signor Nicolini, by his first appearance here as Faust, on April 25, and subsequently in other characters, confirmed the reputation which he had acquired in Paris.

The most important of the several first appearances of the season was the debut of Mdlle. Marie Marimon on May 4, deferred for two days on account of indisposition, which, unfortunately, several times subsequently interfered with the performances of this artist. Of the great success obtained by this lady as Amina in "La Sonnambula," on the occasion just referred to, and later as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," we spoke fully at the time. Owing to the series of colds which the inclement spring of 1871 inflicted on Mdlle. Marimon, her appearances, as already said, were intermittent and uncertain, and were limited to repetitions of the two characters just specified.

M. Capoul, a tenor of great repute at the Paris Opéra-Comique, made a very successful first appearance here, on June 1, as Faust; and maintained his position by subsequent performances, as the Duke in "Rigoletto," and Elvino in "La Sonnambula." Of Mdlle. Canissa, who made her debut as Margherita to the "Faust" of M. Capoul, nothing need now be said, as it was her last, as well as her first, appearance here. Signor Rives, the new Mefistofele on the occasion, was but little heard of afterwards. M. Belval, a basso from the Paris Grand Opera, was favourably received, on June 3, as Bertram in "Robert le Diable" and afterwards as Marcel in "Les Huguenots," and other characters. And here we may take occasion to recognise the special merits of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, as displayed in both the operas just named—as Isabella in the first, and Marguerite in the second—and in other repetitions of performances that have been admired in previous seasons. As substitute, too, for Mdlle. Marimon on several occasions, the value of Mdlle. di Murska was made additionally evident. A line of recognition, too, must be given to Mdlle. Léon-Duval for ready efficiency under similar circumstances. Scarcely in any previous season have there been so many first appearances as this year at Her Majesty's Opera. In addition to those already recorded were the débuts of Signor Prudenza, a tenor; Signor Mendioroz, a baritone; and Signor Bignio, a bass—all artists of more than average merit. Other valuable artists, besides those already incidentally named, were Mdlle. Bauermeister, Signori Fancelli, Vizzani, Foli, Rocca, Antonucci, Casaboni, &c.

Opera programmes are seldom adhered to; indeed, it is scarcely possible that they can be, issued as they necessarily are at the commencement of the season, in ignorance of what obstacles may afterwards arise. Thus, the only novelty that Mr. Mapleson has been able to produce was Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," revived after twenty years, as recorded above.

The list of unfulfilled promises comprises Flotow's last opera, "L'Ombra"; Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto"; "Oberon," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Don Giovanni," "Figaro," "Il Flauto Magico," "Der Freyschütz," Cherubini's "Medea," and Wagner's "L'Olandese Danato," besides other works of less consequence.

The attempt to revive the ballet as a feature apart from the opera was scarcely judicious—the time has gone by for these entertainments otherwise than incidentally. Among the several skilful dancers imported by Mr. Mapleson, the principal was Mdlle. Katti Lanner; Mdlles. Blanche Ricois and Fioretta having been prominent in the operatic divertissements.

Sir Michael Costa's superintendence as conductor and musical director has been of inestimable advantage to the performances of the season. Few readers will require to be reminded of his long-proved skill and power in these capacities, first exercised here at Her Majesty's Theatre; afterwards (from 1847 to the end of 1868) at the Royal Italian Opera, in addition to similar functions in long association with the Sacred Harmonic Society and at the triennial festivals held at the Crystal Palace.

The sixth and last of the series of evening concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall by the Society of Arts "in aid of a training school for music" took place last week. The programme was of the same familiar character as in the previous instances. The vocalists were Mdlles. Titiens and Carola, and Signori Prudenza, Agnesi, and Mendioroz. Signor Sivori was the solo violinist, and Mr. Best played Handel's first concerto on the organ. The overtures were Auber's "Fra Diavolo," Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal," and Weber's "Jubilee;" and the conductor, as before, Sir M. Costa.

The Crystal Palace closed its series of summer concerts by a tenth and supplemental performance on Saturday afternoon, when the solo vocalists were Madame Alboni, Mdlles. Léon-Duval and Bauermeister, Signori Vizzani, Foli, Mendioroz, and Rocca, and Mr. Bentham. In this case, as in the Albert Hall concert, the selection was of a very familiar description, and perhaps therefore all the more welcome to a miscellaneous audience. Operas in English are still being successfully given in the theatre of this establishment, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. A second series was announced to commence on Thursday last with "The Daughter of the Regiment," including the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Marie Rosetti as Maria.

Promenade concerts under M. Riviere's management are to commence on Aug. 19 at the Royal Italian Opera-House; and in November the theatre will open for a series of operatic performances by Mr. Mapleson's company.

On Sept. 30 a season of English opera is to commence at the St. James's Theatre. Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and Mr. Sidney Naylor are named as conductors; and Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss B. Cole, and Madame Florence Lancia are said to be among the company engaged.

## THE THEATRES.

### QUEEN'S.

We had occasion lately to record an experiment made by Sir Charles Young, at a morning performance at the Princess's, with a drama of his own composition, which eventuated in a success. The same gentleman, on Wednesday week, made a second experiment of a like kind at the Queen's with another play, entitled "Charms." A morning performance is, no doubt, a performance under disadvantages, and not the least the necessity of acting to a select audience by a select company chosen for the occasion. Sir Charles Young, notwithstanding, had so carefully prepared the representation of his comedy that it was enabled to make a fair appeal to the house. The subject and structure of the new piece are eminently dramatic, and so far prevailed that dialogue and situation frequently elicited general and spontaneous applause. The drama, though in a certain sense original, is not altogether indebted to other productions, among which may be mentioned "Plot and Passion" and "Plain English," or rather to M. Barrière, whose drama was rendered into English under the latter name. Yet the combination is novel, and so well and skilfully accomplished that the author deserves an independent recognition on his own account, as a dramatist who not only understands his art but is able to fulfil its conditions. Mr. Hastings introduces him to the public as a type of the numerous unacted dramatists whose productions managers decline to read, in order to show that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it," and perhaps better; for Sir Charles Young's work must be confessed to be far ahead of the general run of pieces hitherto patronised by theatrical managers. We trust that this well-directed effort will have the effect of directing attention to the many excellent dramas which have been returned on their author's hands by playhouse conductors who have abdicated the privilege of judgment, and continue indifferent to the claims of genius. "Charms" introduces us to a fascinating woman, under the name of the Marchesa de Toriano (Miss Bessie King), who is compelled by her husband to undertake the ruin of Arthur Medwyn (Mr. Lin Rayne), a young man who has just succeeded to a large estate. She introduces him to the Baroness Wurzheim (Miss Annie Temple), whose house is the resort of fashionable gamblers. Arthur is followed by Amy Bertram (Miss Marie Henderson), the daughter of a clergyman to whom he is affianced, and who, detecting her lover in such a haunt of vice, and finding that he is under the fatal influence of the supposed Marchesa, gives him back the ring, which he had presented her with as the pledge of her betrothal. At length Arthur is made to see his danger by his temptress herself, who, falling in love with the man she was betraying in a moment of passion, reveals to him the plot that had been contrived for his ruin. He has also a true friend in one Philip Frere (Mr. George Rignold), who had vainly tried to warn him of his peril, and who is destined to rejoice in his deliverance. The husband of the Marchesa is a Count Rochegune (Mr. William Rignold), who is a cool, calculating villain, without courage but not without perseverance. A quarrel between him and an accomplice, named Captain Rooper (Mr. Greshow), leads him to the murder of the latter, for which at the final fall of the curtain he is arrested. These characters were all respectably filled, and the general impression left on the mind of the audience was highly favourable to the project which Mr. Hastings has undertaken to carry out. The scene of his future efforts will be the Charing-cross Theatre, the management of which he has accepted.

### STRAND.

On Saturday Mr. John S. Clarke made his reappearance at the Strand in the character of Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law." Mr. Clarke in this part is so perfect that criticism is absorbed in admiration of the artist. He certainly is the best of American comedians, and entirely free from American accent, so that he may be listened to with unalloyed pleasure. Some may think that portions of his representation are exaggerated; but let such reflect that the character itself is an exaggeration, and has to do with a past phase of life that differed much from the improved manners of the present day. We regard this event as the reopening of the Strand season, which was further signalled by the reproduction of "Miss Eily O'Connor," a capital burlesque by Mr. Byron, originally produced ten years ago.

### GAIETY.

On Monday Mr. Walter Montgomery made his reappearance in London as conductor of the Gaiety for a month, and entered on his office by appearing as Hamlet, assisted with a competent company. Mr. Montgomery is an actor of considerable taste, and sometimes indicates the presence of genius, and



yields to the impulse of happy inspirations. There are many new points of business in his assumption of the character of the thoughtful and princely Dane that told well on the house, which was crowded with a fashionable and intelligent audience.

FRENCH PLAYS.

At the Lyceum Mr. Raphael Felix is to be congratulated, on the termination of his season, for having amply redeemed the pledges he gave in his opening programme. He has introduced to the English public many of the most eminent and attractive performers on the Parisian stage. The pieces also have been those of authors and composers who had achieved a high position in their respective schools. We may add that the stage arrangements have been complete. The audiences were numerous and fashionable, and evinced their appreciation of the performances by their frequent visits to the theatre.

At the Gaiety the operatic performances have also closed. The company appeared without preliminary notice, and had at the commencement to establish a position. It is to be regretted that they have been compelled to conclude their engagement just at the moment the public was beginning to discover its special merits.

STANDARD.

On Saturday Miss Amy Sedgwick made her reappearance in London, at the East-End, in "The Lady of Lyons." She was warmly welcomed by a full house, and acted with her accustomed grace and emphasis. She was assisted by Mr. Vernon, whose Claude Melnotte is marked by much intelligence, and in the latter scenes exhibited considerable pathos. The distinguished actress was several times called before the curtain, and at the conclusion received a triumphant ovation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HON. MRS. RUSSELL BARRINGTON.

Marion, the Hon. Mrs. Russell Barrington, of Hetton Hall, in the county of Durham, and Elmfield Park, Doncaster, widow of the late Hon. Russell Barrington, fifth son of the fifth Viscount Barrington, died at her residence, Chester-place, on the 20th ult., in her fifty-eighth year. The deceased lady was only daughter and heiress of the late John Lyon, Esq., of Hetton Hall, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Barrington Price, Esq., and was granddaughter of the Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton, third son of Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore. She was married in 1832, and became a widow in 1835, with an only son, Francis Lyon, born in 1834.

COLONEL CREAGH.

Colonel Charles Vandeleur Creagh, Military Knight of the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle, and formerly Major 81st Regiment, died on the 24th ult. He was last surviving son of James Creagh, Esq., J.P. of Cahirbane, in the county of Clare, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of Giles Vandeleur, Esq. He served with distinction in the Anglo-Spanish Legion in 1836; in 1837 he was employed on a particular duty in Canada, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and he had received a gold medal from the Sultan for his services on the Danube. Colonel Creagh married Bessie, eldest daughter of O'More, of Cloghan Castle, and leaves several children.

MR. NANGLE.

George Nangle, Esq., of Kildalkey, the representative of the ancient Anglo-Norman family of De Angulo, or Nangle, died on the 19th ult. He was born Sept. 29, 1791, the son of Captain Walter Nangle, of Kildalkey, by Catherine, his second wife, daughter of George Sall, Esq. Early in life he was an officer in the Army. He married, first, Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Henry Halsey, Esq., of Henley Park, Surrey, by whom he had one son, who died an infant; and, secondly, Lucy Mary, only daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., by whom he leaves issue George Courtenay Drummond; Henry, Major in the Army; Walter Chidiock, Captain Royal Artillery; Lucy, Elizabeth, a nun; and Anne Caroline Catherine. Mr. Nangle was thus uncle by marriage to Roger Charles Tichborne, who forms the subject of inquiry in the present *cause célèbre*. The Nangles were formerly Barons of Navan. In 1190 Jocelyn Nangle, Baron of Navan, founded the Augustinian Friary of that town; and Richard Nangle was its Abbot in 1483.

THE REV. AYS COUGH FAWKES, OF FARNLEY.

The Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, in the county of York, died suddenly, on the 21st ult., just four months after the inheritance of the family estates, which came to him at the death of his brother, Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq. He was the second son of Walter Ramsden Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley, M.P. for Yorkshire, by Maria, his first wife, daughter of Richard Grimston, Esq., of Newick. He married Ellen, daughter of John Storey, Esq., of Lockington, and leaves several children.

An Order in Council is published in a supplement to the *Gazette* empowering the local authorities in seaport towns to take stringent precautions against the introduction of cholera into this country.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that a peerage has been conferred upon Lord Bloomfield, for many years British Ambassador at Vienna, under the title of Baron Bloomfield, of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary. At the same time Mr. Wade is gazetted Envoy to the Court of Pekin.

From April 1 to July 29 the total receipts into the Exchequer were £21,293,866, an increase of £611,014 upon the returns in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £26,858,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £636,692, and in that of Ireland, £949,369.

The foundation-stone of the Home for Convalescents in connection with the Manchester Royal Infirmary, which is being erected at the cost of Mr. Robert Barnes, was laid last Saturday, by Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P. The site of the institution is an estate of twenty-three acres, near the railway station at Cheadle. The home will accommodate 140 patients.

The Trinity Board have decided to erect a lighthouse on Hartland Point, in the Bristol Channel. A lighthouse is also to be erected on Turnberry Point, in Ayrshire. It will occupy the site of part of the ancient castle of King Robert Bruce. The height of the lighthouse will be about 60 ft., and the light is intended to be a revolving one.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over Birmingham last Saturday night. A number of boys sought shelter in a school-house, when the place was struck by lightning. One of the lads was killed, and nine others were injured. There was a severe thunderstorm in Manchester on Saturday afternoon. Some damage was done to property near the cathedral, but no serious personal injury was sustained. During storms on Friday and Saturday in North and East Yorkshire about twenty-five sheep were killed and several trees destroyed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. W. R., Sydney, New South Wales.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. 11. is perfectly correct.  
I. GOSCHER.—You would do well to modify the form of the statement and embody it in your letter.  
H. MEYER.—The paragraph you send is an advertisement, and should be sent to the publisher and paid for as such.  
INAH.—A correspondent requiring so much information should send his name and address.  
I. BENTLEY.—No. 2 is defective. Mate can be given by 1. B to K B 6th, 2. B to Q 4th, 3. Q to Q B 6th, &c.  
I. LIBERAL.—Nos. 22, 23, and 24 are scarcely up to your topmost mark in point of construction, and two of them are incorrect.  
FABRICE.—No. 8 is neat and apparently correct. If no flaw is found in it meanwhile, it shall appear in due course.  
I. A. W. HUNTER.—No. 1, "in four moves," admits of an obvious solution in two, by—1. R to Q B 4th (ch); 2. Q takes P, Mate.  
PRAX.—There is nothing problematical in such a position.  
B. A. Cambridge.—Your best course is to join the St. George's Chess Club. To do which the first step is to communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. T. Hampton, 25, King-street, St. James's.  
T. H. F. A.—1. There is no law against the *Rook*, in the act of casting, passing over a square attacked by an enemy's piece; but the King, in casting, is not permitted to do so a square so attacked. 2. The first-named writer is no authority whatever as to the laws or the openings of chess. He knows nothing of either. 3. There is no rule which forbids a player placing his attacked *King* out of danger by casting.  
A. PULZER ISQUIER.—You have much to learn before you are entitled to criticise such a problem. The play you suggest as so much better than the author's would simply allow White to mate on the very next move.  
I. ROBINSON.—THE MALVERN CHESS MEETING.—We have already stated that the tournament is appointed to begin on Monday, the 7th inst. As to the entrance fees, they will, no doubt, be lowered by the committee, and the other objectionable features of the programme will either be modified or removed. Intending competitors and visitors had better consult Mr. B. Fisher, the Secretary, Brendon House, Malvern.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1430 has been received from R. A.—Charley—Fabrice—Q. E. D.—I. Swenden—Blondels—M. P.—Quartmain—J. D.—W. N. A. h. Lutton—Nemo—Egbert—W. B. T.—Box and Cox—Fraughtant—L. F. M.—L. P.—Halifax—Vireix—Donnan—Marion—O. P. Q.—Pantolip—C. M. R. S. P. Q. E. of Bruges—Vanguard—L. Barleycorn—Miles—Frédéric—Willy—Motte—B. K.—Omicron—Savenoaks—Viator—S.—Lindon—M. P. F. R. S. H.—Sundhad—Harley—Pip—Pondennis—Regina—L. O.—I. N.—F. C. S.—Madge—Knight—Clodpole—W. T. C.—Pistol—rue Blue—Theta—Pioneer—Shetland—S. Bryan—W. B. Russell—Magnus—B. F.—R. B.—L. C. Collins—P. W. H.—Peru—Landon—Hay—G. C. Heywood.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1431 has been received from R. B. C.—A. P. C. Kuo—Bex and Cox—L. W.—F. C. H.—R. D.—Oliver—M. P.—G. C. Heywood—Fabrice—Frank Nicholls—A. Wood—F. R. H.—H. H. H.—Plymouth—L. W.—Canterbury—Sigma—W. Nash, Lutton—Pip—Anne—Felix—Perev—G. E. V.—Rex—R. D. T.—Rolando—Hermes—H. H. Hammer—B. W. K.—M. M.—Violet—Harry—B. A. Oxford—Paul—Samuel—Ernest—Try Again—Joe—Wooley—P. E.—George.

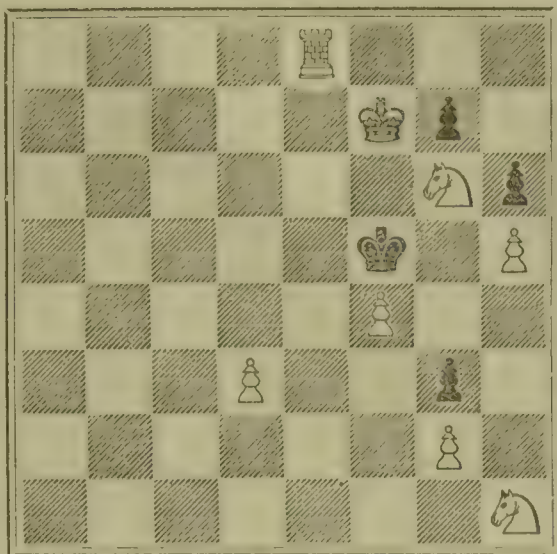
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1431.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Kt 2nd B to B 5th (best) 3. Q gives Mate.  
2. R to Kt 3rd (ch) B takes Kt

PROBLEM NO. 1432.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE MATCH.

Game between Messrs. WERNER (Yorkshire) and SOUL (Lancashire).  
(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd  
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
3. P takes P P takes P  
4. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd  
5. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd  
6. P to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
7. Castles Castles  
8. B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd  
9. B to K R 4th B to K 2nd  
10. P to B Q 3rd B to Q 2nd  
11. Kt to Q 2nd R to Q Kt sq  
With the view of bringing this *Rook* into action; but we should have preferred the advance of P to K Kt 4th, for the purpose of making a vigorous and immediate attack upon the King's side.  
12. P to K B 4th P to Q Kt 4th  
13. B takes Kt B takes B  
14. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q Kt 5th  
15. Kt to K 5th P takes P  
16. P takes P R to Q Kt 3rd  
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd B to Q B sq  
18. B to Q Kt sq  
R to Q Kt sq, forcing an exchange of the *Rooks* before retreating this *Bishop*, would have been better play, we think.  
19. B P takes Kt Kt takes Kt  
20. Kt to K R 5th B to K 2nd  
21. Q to Q B 2nd P to K Kt 3rd  
22. Kt to K B 4th  
P to K Kt 4th would have strengthened White's attack considerably. The move in the text affords his opponent an opportunity of frustrating that attack by play—  
23. K to R 2nd 29. Kt to K R 5th, &c.

CHESS MATCH.—Bermondsey Chess Club v. Railway Clearing-House Chess Club.—The above match took place at the Railway Clearing-House, Seymour-street, Euston-square, on Friday, the 7th inst., and resulted in favour of the Bermondsey Chess Club. The following is the score:—

BERMONDSEY.		RAILWAY CLEARING-HOUSE.	
1. Mr. Beardsell	.. .. . 1	1. Mr. Knight	.. .. . 0
2. Mr. Dredge	.. .. . 0	2. Mr. Kindell	.. .. . 1
3. Mr. Barker	.. .. . 0	3. Mr. Endes	.. .. . 1
4. Mr. Soloway	.. .. . 1	4. Mr. Cox	.. .. . 0
5. Mr. Holman	.. .. . 1	5. Mr. Tassell	.. .. . 0
6. Mr. Monk	.. .. . 1	6. Mr. Linton	.. .. . 0
7. Mr. Dawkins	.. .. . 0	7. Mr. Cuswell	.. .. . 1
8. Mr. Freeman	.. .. . 0	8. Mr. Davis	.. .. . 0
9. Mr. Powell	.. .. . 1	9. Mr. Hawkins	.. .. . 0
10. Mr. Pridmore	.. .. . 1	10. Mr. Petford	.. .. . 0
11. Mr. Hawkins	.. .. . 1	11. Mr. Hoare	.. .. . 0
12. Mr. Sexton	.. .. . 1	12. Mr. Coleman	.. .. . 0

THE MALVERN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Dear Sir,—What sort of problems do the "Counties Chess Association" look for from the terms of competition they announce? They appear to have so little confidence in the composers being tempted by their programme that they offer no prize unless there be six entries. They further damp composers' enthusiasm by demanding an entry fee of 2s. 6d. Provided all goes right, they then offer one prize of £2, with a prospect of other prizes if there should be more entries. No composer would be sanguine enough, however, to expect a second prize from such a programme. Is this the best the "Counties Chess Association" can do to encourage the problem-makers? In a pecuniary sense, taking into consideration the labour of constructing a good problem, it is no inducement; while, as regards fame and honour, the columns of your Journal afford incomparably more reward, in bringing a composer into communication with chess lovers all over the world. Yours, truly, E.T.A.

CROQUET UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

It is all very well to sing the invitation, "Come unto these yellow sands, and there take hands," when the purpose is to get up a dancing-party of nymphs in an airy open-air ball-room. But when a company of young people meet for the display of their neat hands and ankles in the amicable contest of a game at croquet, they might find a more convenient piece of ground on *terra firma* than the margin of the much-murmuring and multitudinously smiling sea. The firm, dry, hard surface of the sand, a few hours after the ebb of the tide, may perhaps seem to present a smoother and cleaner expanse for the rolling ball, impelled by the mallet in a skilful hand, than the most delicately-shaven lawn in a private garden. The hoops or arches may here be stuck up more easily, and with better promise of stability, than in soil which is parched and baked (as no English soil has yet been in the present season) by the heat of the summer sun. But when the tide is coming in, as it is bound to come in, regardless of the appointed place and time of their social sport, it is probable that these young ladies and gentlemen, if they have their minds wholly engrossed in the mixed pastime of croquetting and coquetting, will be surprised at the sudden dash of the bold little waves at their feet. Those lively children of the mighty ocean, which always look so animated and expressive that we could take them for living creatures, were not afraid to take liberties with King Canute, in a similar position on the shore. "What care these brawlers for the name of King?" Just as little do they care for the pleasure of Miss Lucy, or Cousin Betty, or the gallantry of Fred Pickleton, whose sister is timidly entreating him not to risk a drowning, or a foot-wetting, in his efforts to recover the ball. Let the game be adjourned, and let them take it up again on the turf of the downs, at the top of yonder cliff.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Prince de Vardina, Salvatore Pope e Gravina, has just been proved in the London court.

The will of Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, Esq., M.P., late of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and of Hoarcross Hall and Cross Hayes, both in Staffordshire, was proved in London on the 13th ult., under £180,000 personality, by his relict, the Hon. Emily Charlotte Meynell-Ingram, eldest daughter of Viscount Halifax, and her brother, the Hon. Charles Lindley Wood. The will is dated in 1869, and the testator died May 26 last, at 30, Wilton-crescent. The testator having, as he states in his will, already made over to his two sisters, Elizabeth and Georgiana, whilst unmarried, his house at Hoarcross, in their own occupation, with the furniture, confirms the same by his will; and, subject to such disposition, he leaves the whole of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will of George Grote, Esq., F.R.S., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for London, late of Savile-row, Middlesex, Barrow-green, near Oxted, and Shere, near Guildford, Surrey, was proved in London on the 14th ult., under £120,000 personality, by Harriet Grote, the relict, sole executrix; the trustees being his brother Joseph Grote and his brother-in-law, Edward B. H. Lewin, jointly with his relict. The will is dated June 29, 1863, and two codicils—August, 1869, and May, 1871—and the testator died June 18 last, aged seventy-seven. He was Vice-Chancellor of the London University and member of several learned institutions. He has bequeathed the copyright of his "History of Greece" and of other works, and all his books to his wife for her life, and after her decease to the University of London, Burlington-gardens. He bequeaths to his wife his messuages and land at Ridgway for her life. By virtue of the will of his late father, George Grote, Esq., of Threadneedle-street, banker, he charges all the freeholds in Lincolnshire, late belonging to his father, with £400 a year for the life of his wife, and bequeaths to her a legacy of £20,000 and a life interest in the residue of his property, real and personal. He bequeaths to University College, London (of which he was then President), £6000 free, the annual income to form a perpetual endowment for a professorship of Philosophy of Mind and Logic, which is to be over and above any other emolument payable to such professor, but which is not to be held by a minister of any religious denomination or of the Established Church. He bequeaths to Professor Alexander Bain, of Aberdeen, £700; to John Stuart Mill, of the East India House, £100; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewin, £100; to his brothers Joseph and Alfred, each £200; to Selina Stirling, £1000; to his nephews and nieces, Arthur Grote, £2000; Alexandrina J. Mayor, £5000; Charlotte H. Stockwell, £2000; and Mary Ann Grote, £5000; and they are to take an equal share in the surplus residue, bringing their previous legacies into hotchpot.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Kingston, late of Harpenden, Herts, dated Nov. 12, 1869, contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Orphan Children's Asylum, Ham-common; the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill; the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Red Lion-square; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; and the Infirmary, Hemel Hempstead, each £500, £3 per cent Consolidated Bank Annuities.

To the will of Richard Thomas Alchin, of the Grand-parade, Brighton, is to be added a legacy of £500 to the National Schools, Regent's-square, St. Pancras. The executors and trustees are his relict, his brother, John Alchin, and his nephew Charles J. Alchin: to each he leaves £200. To his solicitor, John Evans, £500; to his nephew Alfred Alchin, £2000; to each of the four children of his late brother Henry, £500. He devises his freeholds to his brother John, and also leaves him certain leaseholds on the decease of his wife. He appoints his wife residuary legatee for life, and leaves the reversion to his brother and his nephews and nieces.

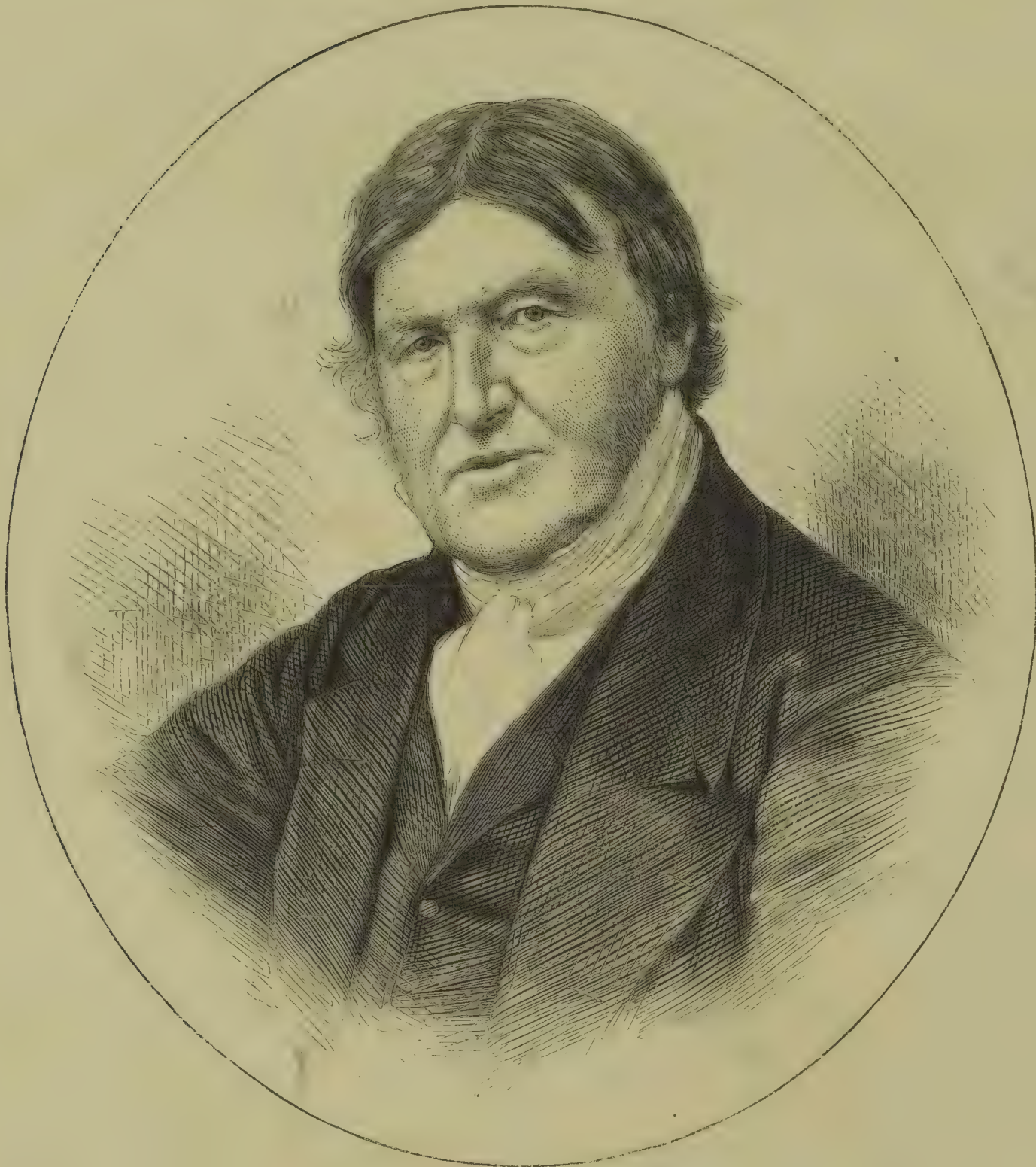
Mr. John Slidell, the well-known Commissioner of the Confederate States to France, died at Cowes, on Wednesday week. He was seventy-eight years of age.

An Order in Council directs that the period of training and exercise of certain regiments of militia shall be extended from twenty-eight to thirty-four days for the present year.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Plymouth on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. The "Annual Museum" of this association will be open during the four days of the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Society for Rendering Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was held, on Tuesday, in Willis's Rooms—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay in the chair. It was shown by the report that the amount of subscriptions reached to nearly £300,000. The surplus of the society was £73,212, and it was proposed that this sum should be invested in the names of Prince Arthur, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The chairman suggested that her Majesty should be solicited to become the patroness of the society, and that a charter of incorporation for investing the sums should be instituted.





THE LATE SIR T. D. ACLAND, OF DEVON.  
SEE PAGE 121.



NOTTINGHAM BRIDGE, OLD AND NEW.  
SEE PAGE 121.





CROQUET UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Palace of Westminster is so constructed that any person standing in the middle of the central hall can look, at his pleasure, into either of the two Houses, always supposing the great door of each is open. If they had been open on a certain unholy hour in the morning of a day of this week, the observer so placed might have witnessed the singular, and perhaps unprecedented, spectacle of the two Houses dividing at the same moment, with the like result of large majorities against the Government. This synchronous disaster was brought about in the case of the Lords by the action of opponents, and that in the Commons by the movement of friends.

The leader of the Opposition in the Upper House, having discharged his social obligations at Goodwood, resumed his Parliamentary function at the appointed time; and in moving a vote of censure on the Government touching the Royal Warrant, made one of those speeches which inevitably come from the Duke of Richmond, and which consist mainly of extracts of some kind or the other strung rather inartificially together and delivered generally without any of the animus which ought to characterise a Parliamentary antagonist to a Ministry. His Grace scarcely pretends to struggle with his innate good-nature, and has to labour hard when he tries to be severe on those opposite to him, and whom he always addresses as "his noble friends." Once, and for the hundredth time perhaps, Lord Granville evinced that peculiar power which causes a good man struggling with difficulties to be an object of sympathy even to his foes. In fact, his speech on this and on like occasions, when he awaits the "inevitable doom" of a majority against him, might be compared to the sweet conserve in which a nauseous medicine is inclosed; while Lord Salisbury, as ever, might be likened to a surgeon performing that most terrible of operations—cautery. Some people say that the noble Marquis was milder than usual. Perhaps so; but, at any rate, the difference was only skin to that between diluted sulphuric acid and aquafortis. This time Lord Derby had no excuse for backing up the Government, and, returning to his allegiance to his quasi party, he made up for his temporary desertion by trying to be as warm now as he was on the former occasion, but his indignation never got beyond the simmering point, and curious spectators were disappointed in their hope of seeing what would be the effect if he should boil. But the honours of the night were all with Lord Cairns. This noble and learned Lord is a rhetorician of the first order, no doubt; but his defect is that when he rises to any elocutionary elevation you seem to have before you astute arguments and high-wrought sentiments clothed in clear and elegant phraseology; but, owing to his peculiar temperament, every word he utters seems to be iced. On this occasion he seemed to escape from all freezing influences; his blood ran fiery; and by a great physical effort he overcame the difficulties inseparable from a weak chest, and rang out his peroration in a voice and intonation that exactly realised the metaphorical description "loud as a trumpet with a silvery sound." It would be a palpable omission not to note the forcible feebleness of Lord Russell, who was supposed to be revelling in a constitutional disquisition, but was only certainly ascertained to adhere to his disavowance—so terrible—from the Ministry; while his "follower and henchman," Lord Romilly, ventured to strike in with an exposition of the law of the case, not having the fear of an appeal to a higher authority before his eyes. One thing is deserving of all praise, and that is that the peers crowded out all the *dilminores*, confined the debate to the principals, and so carried it on briskly and concluded it at one sitting.

Simultaneously with all this there was going on in the Commons a singular series of *contretemps* for the Ministry. Little stress may be laid on that incident, on the evening before, which comprehended the placing of the message to the Lords from her Majesty, asking for a provision for Prince Arthur, into the hands of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who gravely read the appeal to the peers to the end, seemingly unconscious of what he was doing until roused by the peals of laughter caused by so ludicrous an occurrence, and which necessitated the repetition of a somewhat formal ceremonial. Because in the subsequent attempt to destroy or neutralise the proposal the agents therein seemed really frightened at what they were doing, Mr. Peter Taylor being subdued and solemn, instead of, as usual, buoyant and cynically humorous, while Mr. Dixon was as embarrassed as a conscious criminal when he is endeavouring to show cause why judgment should not be passed upon him. But who shall describe the sort of sensation which went through the House when it was ascertained that the proposed military manoeuvres in Berkshire were practically given up, because of the collapse of the Control Department of the Army, which could not find transport and supply for 50,000 men for six weeks in an agricultural county in England—that is, at home. The indignation of Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay was a good deal softened by obvious sorrow at such a catastrophe; but Lord Elcho's face was a study, his countenance beaming with a sort of malicious satisfaction, the sense of national misfortune being drowned in that of gratified revenge on the War Department and the Government generally. As to Mr. Cardwell, though he made capital efforts to be brave and unmoved, his features could not be brought up to the expression necessary to second his words; while Sir Henry Storks, who is nothing if not stoical in his manner, was as cool and curt as ever. But the effect was one which only those who witnessed the scene could appreciate.

All this was in the beginning of that evening, so fatal in mishaps for the Government; and towards its close there rose a gentleman of the long robe, whose name has been put foremost in a short list of competitors for the Solicitor-Generalship under the present Ministry, and proposed an amendment which went to the striking out of certain important clauses of the Ballot Bill. Anon there was found making one of his stringent and raking speeches in favour of the amendment another legal member who is also on the same list; and by-and-by they appeared as "Tellers" in a division which contained a large majority against the Government, and it was the part of such Liberals as Mr. Henry James and Mr. Vernon Harcourt to put Mr. Glyn and Mr. Adam to open shame by taking the places in the announcement of the numbers which are those of honour, and which the latter gentleman usually—indeed, almost always in the present Parliament—have occupied as the representatives of the power of the Ministry. As has been said, at the very same moment the division was completed with a like result in the Lords; and the stranger in the Central Hall above alluded to might have heard the cheers of the Opposition in both Houses mingling in one triumphant roar.

The new spur of the London and Brighton Railway to Eastbourne was opened for public traffic on Wednesday.

The Surrey Horticultural Society's show was held, on Wednesday, in the grounds of Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P., at Dulwich-hill, which belonged to Prince Joseph Bonaparte while in exile in this country in 1832. Over £100 in prizes was awarded by the judges.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Cairns drew attention to the unsatisfactory state of public business in the Commons. He complained that all measures for legal, social, and sanitary reform had been sacrificed to the political necessities of the Government; and said he regarded it as a special grievance that such a measure as the Ballot Bill should be sent up to their Lordships' House in the middle of August, when it was impossible for it to receive adequate consideration. The threat to adjourn the Session he looked upon as a violent stretch of the prerogative of the Crown. He concluded by asking Earl Granville at what time the Ballot Bill would be sent up to that House, and what probability there was of an autumn Session. Earl Granville replied that he could not give a definite answer to the question. He held that the unsatisfactory state of business in the other House was mainly owing to the way in which the Army Bill had been met, and protested against their Lordships holding out threats that they would not take into their consideration measures sent up to them at any period of the Session.

The Royal assent was given on Monday to several bills, and a resolution giving effect to her Majesty's message with regard to a provision for Prince Arthur having been passed, the Duke of Richmond moved his resolution with reference to the abolition by Royal warrant of the purchase system in the Army. The resolution was in these terms:—"That this House, before assenting to the second reading of the bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by her Majesty, in order to attain by the exercise of that prerogative and without the aid of Parliament the principal object included in that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralise the independent action of the Legislature, and is much to be condemned." In supporting his motion, the noble Duke contended that the Royal prerogative had been greatly strained by the manner in which it had been exercised in the case of the purchase system. It had abolished what it had created, but was unable to give full effect to what was necessary to be done in consequence without resorting to the assistance of Parliament. What had been done was a distinct interference with the legislative functions of their Lordships' House; and, under all the circumstances, he thought they ought to protest in the strongest language consistent with Parliamentary decorum against the course pursued by the Government. Earl Granville defended the action of the Government in advising the exercise of the Royal prerogative, contending that it would have been unwise to postpone indefinitely the settlement of so important a question, and one intimately connected with the scheme of Army reorganisation which the Government had decided upon. He concluded by expressing a hope that their Lordships would withhold their sanction from a motion which would have the effect of passing a wholly undeserved condemnation upon the Government. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke next, and his speech was characterised by the Duke of Argyll, who followed, as "one of the bitterest and narrowest party speeches he had ever heard." The noble Duke defended the action of the Government. The Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Romilly supported the resolution. The debate was continued by Lords Derby, Russell (both of whom supported the resolution), and Longford, and the Duke of Somerset. Lord Northbrook having spoken against the resolution, Lord Cairns entered at length into the whole constitutional question involved, or supposed to be involved, in the course adopted by the Ministers, roundly accusing them of having tendered erroneous and unsound advice to their Sovereign. The Lord Chancellor defended the Government, and declared that if the resolution were carried the glory would rest not with the victors, but with those who were defeated. The result of the division was that the vote of censure was carried by a majority of 80—162 to 82. The bill was then read the second time.

The House, on Tuesday, passed the Army Bill through Committee, introducing into the preamble and some of the sections words reciting the issue of the Royal Warrant; and spent some time in discussing the abandonment of the Berkshire campaign.

Lord Overstone, on Thursday, made some remarks respecting the position of the farmers as regarded the camp which it was proposed to form in Berkshire, and asked for some further explanations on the subject. Earl Granville complained of the irregularity of this proceeding. The Under-Secretary for War was not present, and he (Earl Granville) had not been in communication with the War Office on the subject. The Bishops' Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation Bill and the Railway Regulation Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. The Report of the Committee on the Army Regulation Bill was brought up and agreed to. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, yesterday week, Mr. Goschen stated that the regulations relating to corporal punishment in the Navy had been considerably modified, and flogging would now be resorted to only in extreme cases. The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and had reached the seventeenth clause when progress was reported. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and the education vote of £1,103,402 was agreed to.

On Monday Mr. Cardwell stated that the proposed military operations in Berkshire could not be carried out, owing to the lateness of the harvest making it impossible for farmers to spare their horses for transport purposes. It was intended, however, that some military manoeuvres should take place in the open country near Chobham. Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay urged that the curtailed programme would in no way test the efficiency of the volunteer forces, or of the Control Department of the Army. Lord Elcho also expressed his disapproval of the new arrangement. Mr. Gladstone was asked if there was to be an autumn Session, and he replied that it must depend upon the progress of the Ballot Bill, but he was inclined to believe that it would not be necessary to meet in October. He then moved that, in accordance with the Queen's message, a provision should be made for Prince Arthur, and that the sum granted should be the same as in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was allowed £15,000 a year. The motion was opposed by Mr. P. A. Taylor, who protested against any grant being made which was not for service rendered or to be rendered. Mr. Dixon moved that the vote should be reduced to £10,000. Mr. Disraeli supported Mr. Gladstone's motion. On a division, Mr. Dixon's amendment was rejected by 289 to 51. The House then divided on the original motion, which was carried by 276 to 11. The vote was accordingly agreed to. The consideration of the Ballot Bill was then resumed at clause 18, which provided for the payment of the necessary expenses of elections out of local rates; and in the first line of this clause Mr. H. James moved the substitution of the word "no" for "all," which would have directly reversed the operation of the clause. This proposal naturally led to a great deal of discussion, in which frequent reference was made to the desirability of

facilitating the introduction of working men into the House and the danger of encouraging sham candidates. Mr. Gladstone defended the clause; but when the House divided it was rejected by a majority of 96—256 to 160. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers. At the instance of Mr. Forster, the clause, now rendered useless, was negatived without a division, and the three following sections having been omitted, the Committee reported progress.

At the morning sitting, on Tuesday, a bill providing an annuity of £15,000 for Prince Arthur was brought in and read the first time. In Committee on the Ballot Bill, clauses 22, 23, and 24 were agreed to, and clauses 25 and 26 were struck out. Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned. On re-assembling in the evening, the consideration of the Ballot Bill in Committee was resumed. The consideration of the Ballot Bill was resumed at clause 27, which prohibits the engagement of public-houses or rooms in public-houses for the purpose of an election; and the several provisions of the section led to a very animated discussion. At first, Sir M. H. Beach proposed to limit the operation of the clause to boroughs; but after some time he withdrew his amendment, and Mr. T. Collins moved to omit the first paragraph of the section, which imposed special penalties upon the employment of rooms in public-houses as committee-rooms, leaving only the general prohibition of the hiring of any such rooms for any purpose connected with the election. Mr. Forster was willing to omit the paragraph objected to; but this course did not meet with the approval of some of his friends, and the paragraph was only left out after a division, in which the numbers were 164 to 83. The operation of the remaining paragraph was, at the instance of Mr. Samuelson and by a majority of 75 (163 to 88), extended to the use as well as to the hiring of rooms. Upon the motion of Mr. V. Harcourt, and with the assent of Mr. Forster, the words permitting meetings at which the candidate should himself be present to be held at public-houses were, by a majority of 35 (128 to 93), struck out, and the clause thus amended was carried by a majority of 22—114 to 92.

Mr. Fawcett moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the University Tests (Dublin) Bill. He said the objects of the bill were to abolish all religious and clerical tests in the University of Dublin; to establish a governing board representing every interest and class in the University; and to throw open all the educational advantages and all the privileges and emoluments of the University to persons of every religious denomination. Mr. Pim, who said he believed the bill would render Trinity College a secular institution, and disappoint the hopes of the Catholics, moved the previous question, which was seconded by Sir R. Blennerhassett. Mr. Gladstone objected to the second reading of a bill which, for the sole object of abolishing religious tests, would sacrifice all the equally great objects of a real University reform, and defeat the hope of placing University education in Ireland on a really national basis. The Solicitor-General for Ireland disputed the qualification of Mr. Fawcett to deal with the question, and condemned the bill as confused, imperfect, and unintelligible. The debate was not concluded when the time for suspending discussion on Wednesdays arrived; and consequently the bill is shelved for the remainder of the Session.

On Thursday Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Massey Lopes, said that the number of forty-three orders of the day was not unusually large for such an advanced period of the Session. The private orders were certainly very large, but these were not under the control of the Government. Any change in the manner of dealing with public business could only be effected by an alteration in the regulations of the House, and when the House considered the subject of the conduct of business at an early period of the next Session, the suggestion of the hon. baronet that something should be done to prevent important measures being introduced at a very late period of the Session, or at early hours in the morning, might be usefully considered. Mr. R. W. Crawford asked whether the Board of Trade would direct their attention to the causes of the accident at South Kensington station, and to the divided responsibility between two companies on this very limited line. Mr. Portescue would take care that due inquiry should be made. On the motion for the second reading of Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill, Colonel Barttelot expressed his belief that the vote was one which would be approved of by the country generally; but, at the same time, there was a growing feeling that a sufficient allowance had been granted to her Majesty to enable her to perform the high offices of State, and that her Majesty withdrew herself from public life too much. Sir W. Lawson contended that a stop must be put to these grants, and that the present was the time when it could be opportunely done. Mr. Gladstone intimated that the bill was framed on the basis of the bill relating to the Duke of Edinburgh's annuity. Referring to his statement on a former occasion, he begged to make some explanation of what he had said with respect to the dealing with the Crown lands which had occurred during the present reign. He had been somewhat misunderstood, and he now corrected the misapprehension. With reference to what had fallen from Colonel Barttelot to the effect that if her Majesty would come more among the people she would again gather to her their hearts, he begged to assure Colonel Barttelot that the Queen had never lost the hearts of the people. On the contrary, he considered that the feeling of loyalty and affection towards the Sovereign was never more strong than at the present moment. He was quite sure that no one would wish the Queen to exert herself in a way that was incompatible with her health; and he could say that of late her Majesty had shown every disposition to perform every duty connected with her high position. The sympathy which the remarks of Colonel Barttelot excited in that house was a proof that her Majesty had not lost in any respect the hearts of the people. He was glad to say that, during the present year, her Majesty had been enabled to undertake a greater number of public duties in view of the people than had been the case for some time past; and it was his conviction that, while no one would desire that she should go beyond what her health and strength would permit, it would be her Majesty's desire to meet the wishes of her people by undertaking to discharge every function of a public character she might be advised to undertake. After a few words from Alderman Lawrence the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed the next day. The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and proceeded to consider clause 28. Considerable progress was made in the course of the night.

The Dowager Princess of Reuss died, at her castle in Greiz, on Monday.

The annual foot-races and athletic sports of the members of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, stationed in Hulme Barracks, took place, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, in Pomona Gardens, and proved thoroughly successful. The prizes were distributed by Mrs Shute.

The King of Siam intends to send shortly from his kingdom about thirty boys, sons of noblemen, part to Singapore and part to Penang, to be taught English; and, after about a year spent in those settlements, they are to proceed to England for their further education.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Goodwood meeting, on the whole, was hardly so successful as usual. This refers only to the racing, for the attendance was numerous and brilliant—Royal Princes being quite at a discount—and the course was in beautiful order; while the weather, especially on the Cup day, was all that could be desired. It cannot be denied, however, that the sport was not so good as that usually enjoyed in the Duke of Richmond's park. The two-year-old performers were moderate; and, with the exception of Sterling, King of the Forest, and Anton, no crack three-year-old ran during the four days. Old Taraban's gallant victory in the Stakes seems to show that he did not owe the Northumberland Plate to the misfortunes of Christopher Sly, and the success of such a fine old sportsman as Mr. Bowes gave as much satisfaction as did the defeat of the Lady Hungerford colt, whose performance at Weymouth was felt to be very discreditable to all concerned in it. In the Findon Stakes long odds were laid on Helmet, the young Trumpeter who made such a favourable début at Ascot; but he was never in front, as Germania, his stable companion, jumped off with the lead and kept it to the finish. Judging through Liverpool, who was only beaten a head from Germania, while Helmet finished lengths before him at Ascot, this form can hardly be quite correct; still we fear that Helmet is not nearly so good as has been supposed; and, in spite of all that has been written against Cremona—and we should be very sorry to guarantee that he will train on—no two-year-old that has appeared in public at present seems capable of beating him.

Thirteen races on the Cup day necessitated a very early commencement, and when, in ignorance of this, we arrived at Chichester at the usual time, there were only about half a dozen conveyances to be seen, the rest being all engaged in taking the "early birds" to the course. As a natural consequence, prices rose alarmingly, and "a sovereign apiece" became the cry. This was a little too much, most people preferring walking to being so thoroughly victimised; and soon an influx of return vehicles caused a sudden fall in the market, of which we at once took advantage, and arrived in time to see King of the Forest win his second engagement during the week with consummate ease. Of course, as he had nothing to beat, he was bound to do so; but his improved appearance was the subject of general remark, though—probably from the knowledge that he will be run out for all his engagements—there is a great desire to lay against him for the Leger. The appearance of Mortemer and Favonius in the paddock created great excitement, and they were loudly cheered. Both appeared in the perfection of health and condition, though a close examination of Mortemer showed a slight enlargement inside his near fore leg, which doubtless caused Fordham to ride him very tenderly. The history of the race, which resulted in one of the greatest surprises in the annals of the turf, is too well known to need recapitulation, and the only way to account for the victory of Shannon is the fact that Fordham and Chaloner were intently watching each other, and, overlooking Hunt, allowed him, when close home, to steal a lead of nearly a length. The wretched pace had not been sufficient to take the edge off the mare's fine speed, and, to the horror of their respective backers, the two cracks "toiled after her in vain." We cannot believe, if the three were to meet again in a strong-run race over the same course, that Shannon would be within fifty yards of the winner; and the mere fact of Dutch Skater finishing within a length of Mortemer at 7lb. proves it to have been a falsely-run race.

The chief feature of Friday's running was the wonderful performance of Sterling, who carried 8 st. 11 lb. into second place in the Chesterfield Cup, fairly beating old Vulcan at 9 lb.—a feat almost without parallel. Anton (7 st. 9 lb.) the Stewards' Cup winner, was never formidable; and Martyrdom (8 st. 2 lb.) broke down when running very prominently. The success of Mr. Bowes during the week was very great, each of his three representatives—Taraban, Nobleman, and Field Marshal—securing an important stake; and John Scott certainly seems to possess the art of placing his horses to perfection. We must not forget to mention that Vanderdecken, a slashing two-year-old son of Saccharometer and Stolen Moments, whom Jeffrey candidly stated he was not strong enough to ride, won a couple of races in the hands of French. He is a colt capable of immense improvement, and is well worth backing for the Derby at a long price.

Splendid weather rendered the two days' racing at Brighton most enjoyable, and there was plenty of capital sport, though backers fared little better than they did at Goodwood. The Brighton Stakes fell to Mornington, who finished before Sterling in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, but was disqualified on the ground of a cross. Siderolite had no chance with 9 st. 5 lb., as, though he has grown into one of the finest-looking horses in training, he is a confirmed roarer. Boitation followed up his double victory at Goodwood by carrying off the Marine Plate, and then, to the consternation of those who had laid 5 to 2 on the young one, Vulcan gave 18 lb. and a beating to Sterling. This was a complete reversal of their running last week, and we can only account for it by the fact that Sterling met with an accident on his way from Chichester to Brighton. Vulcan eclipsed even this brilliant performance on Wednesday, when he won the Sussex Cup (a new five-furlong race) in a canter, though conceding Chopette and Nucham no less than 45 lb. and 42 lb. respectively. After such a performance as this it is hard to believe that over half a mile Mortemer can give him 10 lb., and yet we know this to be the case. The former was, unfortunately, wrongly entered for the Brighton Cup, and consequently was unable to start, so the return match between him and Favonius is deferred until Doncaster. This left the cup at the mercy of the Derby winner, and the style in which he acquitted himself in a strongly-run race seems to show that he is a thorough stayer. We give an engraving of the cup on page 110.

North v. South, for the benefit of H. H. Stephenson, one of the most deserving of professional players, has been the great match of the week, and was specially remarkable for the largest individual score of the season, made, it is almost unnecessary to remark, by Mr. W. G. Grace. The first innings of the South produced 196, to which a 54 by Charlwood was the principal contribution; and the North amassed 177 at the first attempt, a 42 by McIntyre being the top score. Then Mr. Grace commenced his great innings, and, giving only one chance, put together 268 in five hours and twenty minutes, by as fine a display of batting as has ever been witnessed. No one else made a remarkable score, though Charlwood again distinguished himself by a well-played 36, and the match was drawn for want of time.

The thirteenth annual meeting and prize distribution of the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art-Union was held, on Saturday, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., took the chair, and was supported by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. The report was very satisfactory.

## THE FARM.

The great Scotch agricultural show season opened with the meeting of the Royal Northern Society, at Aberdeen, where 163 head of cattle were shown. Much excitement arose concerning the challenge cup, which had to be won three years in succession before it could be permanently secured. Mr. Cochran, of Little Haddow, had taken it for the last two seasons; and, in order to secure it now, had purchased Baronet, the Highland Society's second-prize bull last year. Several breeders in the district, determined to make a good contest for the cup, bought up prize-winners, so that the exhibition of bulls was excellent. Mr. Cruickshank sent Baron Killerby and a number of good animals, with which he won six first prizes; but Mr. Cochran succeeded in winning the first prize for aged bulls and the cup for the third time, amid the cheers of the bystanders. Although Mr. McCombie, M.P., did not exhibit in the polled classes, yet there was an equally good show, the beasts being of fine quality. The competition for the polled challenge cup was very keen between Mr. Fordyce's three-year-old bull and Mr. Brown's two-year-old; Mr. Manson taking the first prize for cows. The Earl of Fife entered a large number of cattle, horses, and sheep. The crosses were scarcely an average lot, nor up in number, several of the prizes going to Messrs. Martin. At the Inverurie Show the polled cattle were good, and Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, came second with cows to Mr. Stephen, of Cenglass, who won most of the premiums.

The Highland Society's meeting was held this year at Perth: in each section the show of stock was very excellent. Being held midway, several northern breeders came down with some fine specimens, the shorthorns being rather superior, and the Ayrshires probably inferior, to the exhibition last year. The shorthorn bulls were aided by Mr. R. Arklay's Annan Water, who beat the prize-winning Baronet and thirteen others. The Keir and Dalkeith herds sent up most of the prize-winners, the former taking the premium for cows with Henrietta and yearling bulls with Red Duke, and also supplied the first-prize two-year-old to Mr. J. Balfour; whilst the first and second prize yearling heifers and second-prize cow went from the latter herd. Lord Kinnaird, Mr. R. Bruce, and Mr. J. Beattie were also successful exhibitors. Among the Ayrshires Mr. J. Wilson's President was the first aged bull, and Mr. G. Dunlop's Betty the first cow in milk. Mr. J. Stewart's Rosie being the first-prize cow in calf, which was sold for 85 gs. to go to Canada. Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. G. Pender, and Mr. W. Carmichael won also with Ayrshires; it was noticeable, however, that not one of the first-prize Ayrshire cattle was bred by the exhibitor. The polled and Highland cattle were well represented, some of the latter specimens being very hairy, majestic-looking beasts. All the polled-cow premiums, and also that for aged bulls and two-year-old heifers, went to Sir G. Macpherson Grant, and the Poltallack, Blair Athol, and Duntulm herds contributed the prize Highlanders. Galloways were short in number, but fine in quality, and the prizes fell chiefly to the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. J. Cunningham; whilst two very fine fat animals (a cross-bred steer and heifer) were shown by Mr. Harris and Mr. Geddes.

There was a grand display of Clydesdale horses. In the stallion class, sixteen strong, Mr. P. McRobbie's Plack Prince was first. The three-year-old-colt prize went to Mr. R. Brewster's Surprise. Sir W. S. Maxwell's two-year-old, Newstead, by Byron out of Peggy, was considered one of the best shown. He took the first prize in his class, beating Mr. Johnston's prize-winner, Crown Prince. The yearlings were very first class; and all the three winners, among which Mr. A. Weir's Prince of Kilbride stood first, are of great promise. The mares were good, and Colonel Findlay's bay was placed before Mr. Buchanan's Fanny. Both Mr. Fleming's and Mr. Drew's three-year-old fillies came in front of those from Keir. Mr. J. N. Fleming won with yearling fillies, and also bred Mr. Knox's two-year-old prize Rosie.

The black-faced sheep, in which Mr. Archibald was first with shearing tups and gimmers, and Mr. Greenshields in rams, were a remarkably good lot, and preceded the Cheviots and Border Leicesters. In the former, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Welsh, and Mr. Brydon won with several large specimens; and the Border Leicester prizes were awarded to Mr. Hope, Mr. Clark, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Lees. Several pens of Southdowns and Shropshires were exhibited; not many pigs, but some good pens of game and Dorking fowls. The judicial decisions did not in many cases meet the approval of the public; still, the show, although unequal in the merit of shorthorns to the meeting ten years before, was a success, nearly 12,000 visitors being present on the second day. Notwithstanding the wealth of the Highland Society, no public trials are made of the implements, medals being only awarded. Several good makers exhibited, though, it is said, few sales are effected; and this, as well as the absence of money prizes, does not encourage much variety; indeed, one of the leading authorities of the society has hinted that, as stock-breeding has reached to such perfection, it might be well to draw more attention to the general improvement of land by deeper and more perfect cultivation.

The Royal North Lancashire Society had rather an exciting meeting at Blackburn, the shorthorns and horses being very attractive. Mr. Statter and Mr. Brierley won several prizes with shorthorns: the former took the special premiums for the best male animal and for the best cow and calf; the latter gaining the first prizes for three-year-old heifers and heifer calves; and both received awards for horses. Colonel Towneley won the special prize for the best female in the yard.

Sheep sales have gone off hitherto very well on the Cotswold Hills, Mr. R. Garne's, £19 1s., for fifty, being the highest. Mr. W. Lane's fifty-four averaged £18 2s. 6d.; Mr. J. Walker's (38), £17 13s. 2d.; and Mr. G. Fletcher's (47), £12 12s. Many large breeders were present, and 82 gs. was the highest price, for a shearling of Mr. R. Garne's. Mr. Hugh Aylmer's letting went off well: eighty shearlings average £10 3s. 9d. (highest price 30 gs.), and one hundred lambs £6 10s. 3d. Mr. Charles Howard's fifty Oxfordshire Downs averaged £13; and Mr. W. Chillingworth's flock made £3 13s. 4d. each for ewes, £2 17s. for ewe lambs, and £7 11s. 6d. for ram lambs. Mrs. Beach's Shropshire shearling rams (twelve) averaged at the Birmingham sale £17 14s., the ewes ranging from £4 10s. to 7 gs. A large number of sheep were sold at this auction, several being bought by Irish breeders.

Great preparations have been made in Dublin for the reception of the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, which commenced on Tuesday last, unfortunately, in a downpour of rain. All the tickets for the jumping-stands and various entertainments were sold last week, and the show of stock is one of the largest and best yet gathered together in Ireland.

The great Yorkshire Society had a brilliant day at York on Wednesday last, and a large assemblage witnessed the judging in the several classes, which were well filled. The shorthorns were equal in quality, though rather inferior in number, to the Wolverhampton Show, and the first prizes for bulls, as well as the £50 cup, were retained by breeders in the county. Mr. T. Stamper won the £25 aged-bull prize with one of the Rev. T. Stamforth's breeding, Lord Exeter's Telemachus

coming second. The two-year-old class was the best section of bulls, Mr. Linton's Lord Irwin not only taking the first premium of £20, but the £50 cup for the best shorthorn exhibited. Mr. Outthwaite's Royal Windsor and Lady Pigot's Pythis were second and third. Sir George Wombwell showed and won with a very fine yearling, and Messrs. Dudding's handsome British Flag was again first among the calves, as at the Royal Windsor's Butterly, Mr. How's short-legged red cow, stood first among thirteen, beating Mr. Outthwaite's Vivandière. Mr. Feljamb's fine roan heifer, Concert, was placed before Mr. How's Vesper Queen—Dame Swift, the first-prize Royal heifer, not even being placed. The yearlings took the judges—Messrs. Douglas, Aylmer, and Savidge—a long time to decide, Yorkshire again holding the £20 prize with Mr. Singleton's fine white heifer, Flora 15th; Mr. Feljamb's Fleur-de-Lis and Mr. How's Verona were second and third, against several from Towneley and Branches Park, as well as two of Mr. Stratton's, who was first with heifer calves.

Mr. J. Borton won everything with his Leicester sheep. Mr. Cartwright took the £15 for shearing Lincoln rams; and there was a protest against Mr. Wright's aged prize sheep. Lord Chesham and Lord Wenlock were first and second with Shropshires, the latter winning Mr. Davies's cup. There was a splendid show of large white pigs of the Yorkshire breed, and some huge animals were exhibited by Messrs. Duckering and Eden, the chief winners; but Mr. W. Rusdale took the prizes for young boars and sows of the large breed—a young gilt, of three months' old, whose dam was killed at twenty months, weighing 41 st. (14 lb.), beating several much older animals.

The horses were quite equal to the former exhibitions of this society. Stamped beat Sincerity in the stallions. The hunter classes were very large, and several had to be judged on Thursday. The well-known Banner Bearer took the Bramham Moor Hunt Cup, and Loiterer the York and Ainsty Cup. The large class of hunters numbered fifty-four entries. Mr. Brunton's Joe Bennet won £60, and Mr. Botterill's Spallahoe the £20 prize; Mr. Lett's Sensation and Mr. Ringrose's Willerby coming third and fourth.

Only seven farms entered for competition for the large premiums offered by the society; but, as the number was not to be less than ten entries, no inspection was made. The late Mr. Fawkes's herd of shorthorns was sold at Farnley Hall, Otley, the day previous to the show. Being a very old-established county herd, it drew together many breeders, whose opinion seemed to be that the stock had not been kept up to the standard of former years. This told somewhat on the prices, the highest being 150 gs., for Ninth Lord, a yearling bull, sold to go to Australia. Lady Valentine (85 gs.) made the top price for females, and was bought by Mr. G. Wentworth, who purchased the larger portion of the herd. Mr. Stanton bought some for Canada; and Lord Darlington, bred by Mr. Clancy, the sire of the young animals, went for 45 gs. The entire herd of thirty-five head averaged £13.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following reviews and inspections took place last Saturday:—

The 40th Middlesex Rifles were officially inspected by General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., at Gray's-inn-square—Colonel Halyburton C. Campbell commanding. The corps mustered about seven o'clock some 350 strong, and consisted of six companies, besides one of recruits. The weak point in the inspection was the paucity of officers, scarcely enough being present to manage the manoeuvres efficiently.

The 19th Surrey Rifles, commanded by Colonel Labrow, were inspected by Colonel Lyons, on behalf of the War Office, at Kennington Park.

The 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) proceeded, on the same evening, to the Priory at Highgate, the seat of the commanding officer, Colonel Stedall, where arrangements had been made for holding a mimic field-day.

The 1st Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers, comprising the Lee, Greenwich, Bromley, Blackheath, Deptford, Charlton, and Eltham corps, underwent their annual inspection in Charlton Park. Everything passed off satisfactorily to the inspecting officer, Colonel Mayne.

A review of the Liverpool volunteers and a sham fight took place on Aintree Racecourse, before Colonel Shute.

The annual inspection of the 4th Battalion of the Stockport Rifle Volunteers, comprising the Stockport and Hyde, Dukinfield, and Stalybridge companies, took place on Saturday evening. Colonel Robertson, of the 8th Regiment (King's Own), now stationed in Manchester, was the inspecting officer. He congratulated the Major on the remarkable efficiency of the battalion. They had done everything that skill, discipline, and duty required from them.

The 4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers was inspected at Preston by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, V.C., R.A. There were under inspection, or ready for inspection, a total of 479 men of all ranks, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Birchall. The commanding officer addressed a few words to the men to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel Davis was pleased with their appearance, and, from what he had seen at drill, was satisfied of their efficiency.

The eleventh annual prize meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Prizes amounting to £635 were competed for.

An opportunity was afforded on Wednesday to a number of gentlemen interested in the preservation of the open spaces near London—and pre-eminently of the noblest of them all, Epping Forest—of seeing for themselves the extent to which, under cover of secrecy, many of the most charming stretches of forest land have been inclosed. We cannot imagine any more effectual method of bringing home to anyone the pressing importance of the question; and the citizens of the metropolis may well congratulate themselves that at a time when Liberal Ministers refused to interfere, and Liberal majorities in the House of Commons were torpid and slow to move, the much-abused corporation has taken upon itself the task of defending the public rights, and has resolved, if it be possible, to preserve to us and to our children's children so much as is left of the forest, which, only fifteen or twenty years ago, was one of the greatest charms of the metropolis. The party on Wednesday went over all the principal parts of the forest, and they were amazed, as well they might be, to find mile after mile inclosed in fences, not one of which existed five or six years ago. The inclosed part includes not only level ground like Wanstead Flats, but also many of the loveliest glades that can be imagined, and even at the choicest spot, perhaps, of all—High Beech—hundreds of the most magnificent old trees are marked for the axe, and will inevitably fall unless the bill that has been filed in Chancery should be successful. The whole question is one that deeply affects the East-End population of London, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will be vigilantly watched by those who are, or ought to be, the guardians of the public interest.—Standard.





THE IRISH ORANGE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.



PORCELAIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, BY W. T. COPELAND AND SONS.



## THE ORANGE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The 12th of July, the anniversary of a great historical event in Ireland, which the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster have been too apt to celebrate with mutual bloodshed, was kept this year at New York in the same way. There was a triumphant militant procession of Irish Orangemen, guarded by soldiers and armed police. The Irish Catholics, or the Fenians, met and attacked the procession, and had a fight with the escort. More than eighty persons were killed, of whom half a dozen were policemen; and there were about twice as many wounded. It seems that the Orangemen, at ten o'clock in the morning, sent word to the police authorities that they would parade, starting from their head-quarters in Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. Large mobs gathered in the neighbourhood, and three regiments of troops and 500 police were sent to the spot. The procession was formed, about two o'clock, in Twenty-ninth-street. There were ninety Orangemen and twelve musicians; they wore orange scarfs and carried three banners. The procession started about three, turning south along Eighth-avenue; one regiment, the 84th, in advance; two regiments, the 6th and 9th, in the rear; the police, in detachments, moved from place to place, clearing the streets. A single shot was fired at the procession when the Orangemen wheeled into Eighth-avenue at Twenty-eighth-street. Other shots were fired also in Twenty-seventh-street, but the police quickly cleared the mob away. In Twenty-sixth-street more shots were fired, and stones were thrown. A general street fight beginning, the police drove the bystanders off the side walks, and back into the side street. The fight continued until the Orangemen reached Twenty-fourth-street, when the column halted. Here a shot was fired from a building at the Orangemen, followed by other shots at the troops in the rear. Loud cries were raised that an attack was to be made; and the men of the 84th Regiment, without orders, pointed their muskets at the building whence the first shot came, and at a side walk below, and an irregular volley followed, with firing also from the troops in the rear, a few loading and firing a second time. It was done suddenly, but the officers rushed among the soldiers as quickly as possible to stop the firing. In Twenty-sixth-street a shot from the mob had struck a private of the 9th Regiment, when Colonel James Fisk ran to save him from falling, and received a blow from a club above the ankle, which disabled him, and both were carried off the field. The firing from the troops was somewhat wild. In one case they fired a volley into a detachment of police, and also killed an officer of the 9th Regiment. When the smoke cleared away, nine dead bodies—one a woman—lay in front of a building in Twenty-fourth-street. There were, besides, many wounded. In other places were more dead; the wounded were crawling and writhing in agony. For several minutes nothing was done for the wounded. The troops reloaded, and the police then drove the mob back into the side streets, their rage somewhat stifled. Surgeons coming attended the wounded, while the dead were carried off. General Varian, commanding, indignant at the conduct of the 84th Regiment in having fired without orders, sent it to the rear, bringing the 9th Regiment forward in its place. The procession then moved on, turning into Twenty-third-street, amid dense crowds; but the houses were generally closed, and no further attacks were made. Great crowds were at the Cooper Institute, but the procession was disbanded at this place, the Orangemen taking off their scarfs and dispersing in the crowd, while the police took charge of their banners. The troops remained under arms until sunset, when they returned to the armories. All has been quiet since. One hundred and sixty-five rioters, arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, have been committed for trial.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Some Illustrations of the choice productions of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company, in the Industrial Department of the present International Exhibition at South Kensington, appeared in this Journal a fortnight ago. We now present a few examples, which are certainly not less beautiful and original in their design, or less perfect in their execution as specimens of this manufacture. They are supplied by the well-known firm of Messrs. W. T. Copeland and Sons, whose contributions display a great variety of excellence, whether for useful or ornamental ends, and fully sustain their high reputation.

We have engraved, also for this Number, the design of one of the most approved works of sculpture, by a foreign artist, in the International Exhibition. It is "The Presentation of the Child Moses," by Signor F. Barzeghi, of Milan. The graceful, unaffected, and very natural attitude of the Egyptian woman holding the babe in her arms has been noticed with just commendation. There is some reason to congratulate the Italians upon the improvement of their works in this branch of art since the Exhibition of 1862; but they do not seem to have made equal progress in that of painting. The uneasy political and social condition of the new kingdom, which gained possession of its destined metropolis scarcely a twelvemonth since, may be deemed to account for its backwardness in the fine arts, and for the utter barrenness of its literary genius. The world has a right, however, to expect that this highly favoured nation, with its abundance of

mental gifts, and with its glorious mediæval history, will shake off its disposition to indulge in the *dolce far niente*, and once more become the intellectual charmer of mankind. Thus alone will regenerate and enfranchised Italy recompense her neighbours for the cost of her independence, which has been indirectly made the occasion of two or three great European wars.

## THE LATE SIR T. D. ACLAND.

The death of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killerton Park, in the Vale of Exeter, formerly M.P. for North Devon, was lately recorded. This fine old English country gentleman, dying in the eighty-fifth year of his age, has left all through the west of England so fair a character as one of the best examples of his class that we have great pleasure in engraving his likeness. His family is one of ancient respectability in Devonshire, tracing its pedigree through twenty-three genera-

and proceeded M.A. in 1814. In 1812 he entered Parliament, in the Tory interest, as one of the members for Devon; and, being again returned at the general elections of 1820, 1826, and 1830, managed to divide the representation of that county with his political antagonist, but personal friend and connection, Lord Ebrington (afterwards Earl Fortescue), whose career in the House of Commons ran nearly parallel to his own. He retired for a time from Parliament in 1831. He was re-chosen, after the dissolution of July, 1837, as member for North Devon, Lord Ebrington being his colleague, as he had been before the county was divided by the first Reform Bill; and continued to enjoy his seat without interruption down to the year 1857, when he retired from public life. After that date he lived quietly at his country seat, near Exeter, occupying himself with agricultural improvements and the duties of a resident magistrate and landowner. Sir Thomas was created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1831, and was many years a Deputy-Lieutenant for Devonshire. He also held the patronage of several livings. By his late wife, Lydia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hoare, of Mitcham-grove, Surrey, he had two daughters and seven sons. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P. for North Devon, and formerly for West Somersetshire, who has become eleventh Baronet.

The Portrait we have engraved is drawn from a photograph by Mr. O. J. Rejlander, of Albert Mansions, Victoria-street.

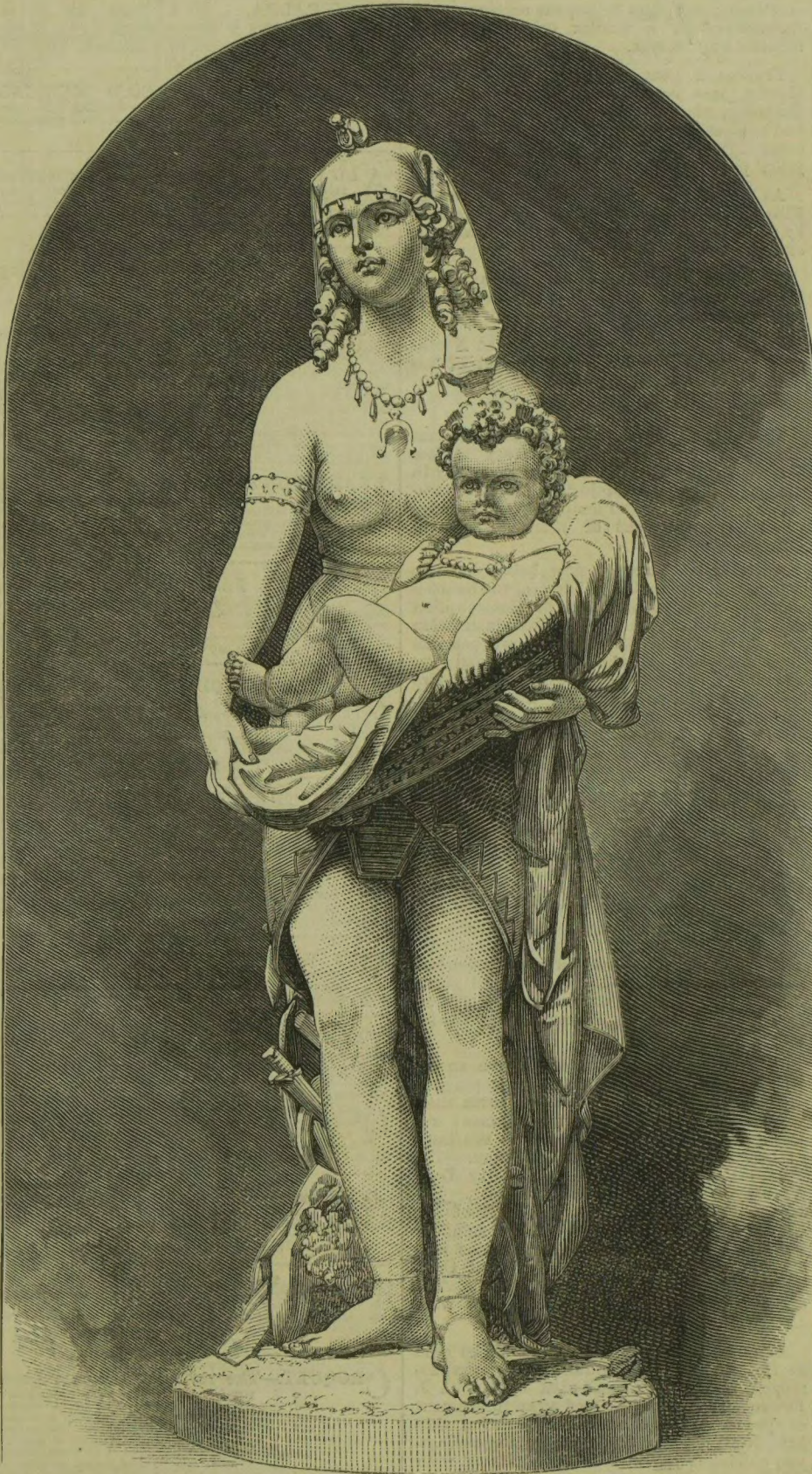
## NOTTINGHAM BRIDGE, OLD AND NEW.

The new bridge over the river Trent, at Nottingham, was opened, on Tuesday week, by the Mayor of that town, Mr. John Manning, with some public and festive ceremony, having been constructed by order of the Bridge Committee of the Town Council. This structure, commenced in July, 1869, was designed and superintended by Mr. Marriott O. Torbott, engineer to the Nottingham Corporation. It consists of three main arches, each 100 ft. wide in the clear; one north flood and haling-path arch, 10 ft. span; and three south flood arches, 18 ft., 15 ft., and 12 ft. wide respectively. The foundations of the new bridge rest on the solid sandstone rock. The stone is from the Derbyshire quarries; the ornamental parts of the stonework are of Darley Dale stone, and of red Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse stone. The total length of the bridge is about 700 ft.; the clear width is 40 ft.; and the height of the roadway above the summer level of the river is 27 ft. The contractors are Messrs. Benton and Woodiwiss, of Derby, for the general building and masonry; Messrs. Andrew Handyside and Co., of Derby and London, for the ironwork; Messrs. Mawer and Ingle, of Leeds, for the carving; and Mrs. Marshall, of Nottingham, for painting and decorations. There are eight coats of arms sculptured on the abutments. They represent some of the most prominent historical events with which the old bridge was connected. These were designed by Mr. Thomas Close, F.S.A., of Nottingham. The total cost of the bridge will slightly exceed the sum of £30,000. Our view of the new bridge is one looking down the stream, with the town of Nottingham on the left hand and Colwick Wood upon the hill in the distance.

The old bridge, of which a view is likewise given, was an interesting patchwork structure, built at different periods, as one or another of the ancient arches decayed. There were portions belonging to the transition between the Norman and the Early English, in the middle of the twelfth century, when King Henry II. rebuilt the walls around the town. The southernmost arch, a beautiful specimen of the Early English style of architecture, will be carefully preserved. Some of the arches at the north end were built after the destructive flood of 1683. There were fifteen arches in that portion which might be termed the bridge proper. The first eleven arches had each a span of 25 ft., making a waterway of 275 ft.; the remaining four arches, varying from 18 ft. to 22 ft. span, were either for flood water or for sustaining the roadway. The sum of the widths of the several piers amounted to 191 ft.; this gave a total length for the bridge proper of 538 ft. Immediately

south of this was a mass of masonry supporting the roadway, and then followed the two small ancient arches previously described, probably intended, when they were built, to span some old arm of the river, being each about 17 ft. in width. The extreme length of the structure from the north abutment to the London road was about 668 ft. The bridge had been widened at different times; the original width did not probably exceed 12 ft; but, to increase the convenience of the roadway, the pointed arches had collateral arches of segmental and elliptic form built against them, of comparatively inferior and inartistic workmanship. The width of the roadway between the parapets was from 18 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 6 in., and there were no footpaths. The foundations of the old bridge were formed of oak piles, which were driven into the gravel bed of the river.

The chapel at Cranleigh, in connection with the Surrey County Schools, which was erected at a cost exceeding £5000, is due to the generosity of Mr. H. W. Peek, M.P. for Mid-Surrey; while Mr. Cubitt, M.P. for West Surrey, gave the land (consisting of several acres) upon which the school-buildings stand, in addition to several large donations towards the expenses of the undertaking.



"PRESENTATION OF THE CHILD MOSES," BY F. BARZEGHI, OF MILAN.  
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

tions of unbroken descent from Hugh de Aclen or de Accalen, who held lands at Accalen, in the parish of Landkey, Devon, as early as the middle of the twelfth century. John Acland, his descendant, maintained the Royal cause in Devon with great zeal and ability, and, according to Lord Clarendon, his force was at one time the only one left to the unfortunate Charles in the county of Devon. He was created a Baronet in 1644-5; but, the original patent having been lost in the Civil Wars, he obtained, in 1677, a re-grant of his title, with a special clause granting him precedence from the former date. From him the Baronet just deceased was a direct descendant. He was born on March 29, 1787. He was the eldest son of a preceding Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the ninth Baronet, by Henrietta Anne, only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, of Stonehead, Wilts, and sister of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the Wiltshire antiquary. Her husband dying in 1794, her son, the subject of this notice, succeeded to the title and family estates when a child. At an early age young Acland was sent to Harrow, where he was three years junior to Lord Palmerston and Lord Ripon, and a year senior to the late Sir Robert Peel, to whom through life he was personally attached. From Harrow he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1808,



## LAW AND POLICE.

The House of Lords Committee for Privileges met to consider the matter of the Willoughby D'Eresby peerage. They agreed to report to her Majesty that the barony fell into abeyance between the two surviving sisters and co-heirs of Alberic Baron Willoughby de Eresby—namely, Clementina Elizabeth, now the Dowager Lady Aveland, the elder co-heir to the said ancient barony, and Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Dowager Lady Carrington, and that the barony in fee is consequently at her Majesty's disposal. A similar report was agreed to with respect to the baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday last, Lord Courtenay attended for his public examination. The debts are £256,000 unsecured and £567,000 secured. After some discussion, a proposal for an adjournment was consented to, with a view to an arrangement.

Mr. Aaron Brittain, traveller, Stockton-on-Tees, brought an action at the Nisi Prius Court of the Manchester Assizes, on Saturday, against the North-Eastern Railway Company, for compensation for personal injuries sustained in a collision which occurred at Brockley Whins, in December last. The company admitted liability, and the jury assessed the damages at £1100.—A case arising out of the Harrow accident was tried at the same assizes, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The action was raised on behalf of the mother, widow, and six children of the late Mr. James Campbell Rowley, solicitor, Manchester, who was killed in the collision at Harrow in December. It was proved that Mr. Rowley's income from his profession was about £3000 per annum, and that he had left little or no property to his family. His wife, however, was possessed of property to the annual value of £180, and since her husband's death she had succeeded to about £700 a year. In the cross-examination of one of the witnesses it was elicited that Mr. Rowley was deeply involved in mining speculations under limited liability companies, and also in building speculations. The jury gave a verdict for £6200, which they apportioned thus—£1200 to the mother, £1400 to the widow, and £600 to each of the children.

An action was brought at the Cardiff Assizes, on Saturday, by the Rhymney Railway Company against the Taff Vale Railway Company for damages sustained by a collision between a passenger-train belonging to the plaintiffs and a mineral-train belonging to the defendants, and for costs incurred by the plaintiffs in compensating passengers who had been injured by the collision. The jury returned a verdict for £3500.

A singular issue was tried, on Thursday week, before the Secondaries' Court. A wager of £500 having been made between Mr. Hampden, who affirmed that the world was flat, and Mr. Wallace, it was decided against the former, who thereupon abused the defendant of the earth's rotundity as a liar and a swindler. The action now tried was for damages for these and other similar libels, and the "flat" theorist was condemned to pay £800 damages.

The claims of Mr. Crotty and his servant for compensation for injuries sustained by them, when fired at in March last, were decided upon Saturday by the grand jury of the county of Mayo, who awarded £1000 to Mr. Crotty and £300 to his servant.

At the Mansion House, last Saturday, a letter was received from the Governor of Newgate, stating that the prisoner Charles Jeune, who was to have been brought up on remand on a charge of fraud, had committed suicide that morning by hanging himself in his cell.—At the same sitting a boy named Ward, twelve years of age, was convicted of having forged a cheque upon the Bank of England, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in addition to ten strokes with the birch.

The keeper of a beer-house in Drummond-street, Euston-square, was, on Wednesday, convicted by the Marylebone police magistrate of having used the place for the purposes of betting, and a fine of £50 was inflicted.

William Goddard, butler to an invalid lady named Davidson, residing in Berkeley-square, charged with stealing £800 worth of his mistress's plate, forging indorsements upon several cheques, and embezzling £800 intrusted to him to pay tradesmen's bills, was finally examined, on Tuesday, at the Marlborough-street Police Court. Further evidence was given, and he was committed for trial.

The Broughton trade outrage case came before Baron Martin, at the Manchester Assizes, on Monday. William Manning and John Rogers, hand brickmakers, were tried on the charge of setting fire to a house in course of erection at Broughton. The evidence was similar to that given before the magistrates, and showed that the prisoners attempted to destroy the house in question as an act of revenge upon the builder for using machine-made bricks. Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

At the Cornwall Assizes, on Tuesday, a woman was convicted of the manslaughter of her child, under circumstances of great atrocity. Mr. Justice Willes passed a sentence of ten years' penal servitude.

The trial was taken at York Assizes, on Tuesday, of Charles Sleight for the murder of

Maria Hailstone, matron of a deaf and dumb asylum, and herself a deaf mute, at Hull, in March last. The prisoner was a teacher in the asylum, and he seems simply to have gone into her room and cut her throat with a razor. Homicidal mania was suggested by the defence; and it appeared that the prisoner's niece, uncle, and aunt had been insane, and his brother had committed suicide. The jury found him "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

John Dewley, ironfounder, of Cambridge, was sentenced, at the Cambridge Assizes, last Saturday, to seven years' penal servitude for bigamy and forgery. The prisoner had kept up a most affectionate correspondence with his first wife after marrying the second.

At the Maidstone Assizes, yesterday week, Superintendent English, convicted, the day before, of a misdemeanour, as a fraudulent trustee, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; and Silas Corke, the auctioneer, of Sevenoaks, for a similar crime, to fifteen months' hard labour.

Frances Rogers, a baby-farmer at Manchester, was convicted at the assizes, last Saturday, of the manslaughter of one child and neglecting to supply proper food to three other children. She was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

At the same assizes, yesterday week, George Ellis was found guilty of murdering his wife by throwing her out of a window, and sentence of death was passed upon him.

Matthew Cooke, charged with the murder of his wife, was acquitted, at York Assizes, on the ground of insanity.

Richard Addington was executed at Northampton, on Tuesday, for the murder of his wife.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation and Chinese Secretary in China, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and also Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Successful efforts are now being made to complete the extension buildings of the Bournemouth National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. This institution was founded, in 1855, for forty-two patients from all parts of the kingdom; and the number of beds will be increased to sixty-two as soon as the new buildings are completed. It has strong claims upon the metropolis and metropolitan districts, because nearly one half of the patients go there from the county of Middlesex.

The report of the inspector appointed to visit the certified Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain states that, on Dec. 31, 1870, there were in Great Britain 64 reformatories:—In England, 32 Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic for boys, and 12 Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic for girls; in Scotland, 7 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic for boys, and 4 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic for girls. The total number of young offenders in these schools was 5301 boys and 1261 girls: total, 6562. There were 91 industrial schools certified on Dec. 31, 1870, containing 8280 inmates.

The young Earl of Pembroke gave an entertainment last Saturday to a large party of workmen employed on his estates, with their wives and families. The entertainment was held in a large marquee pitched on the lawn of his residence at Mount Merrian. The Earl himself presided, supported by Lady Herbert of Lea and Lady Mary Herbert. The former lady responded to the toast of her health in well-chosen language, concluding her address by reminding her audience that she was bound to the great majority of them by the ties of community of faith. The children of the schools and the estate were also hospitably entertained.

Among the scientific inventions to be seen at the International Exhibition, the "graphoscope," invented and patented by Mr. C. J. Rowsell, may here be noticed as an instrument of special service to the amateurs of certain branches of art. Photographs, engravings, and etchings may be examined by its aid with the best effect, through a powerful lens conveniently arranged so as to be readily adapted to any focus, and the minutest details will thus be fairly brought out, in a very agreeable view of the whole composition. The same instrument can be used as a stereoscope, either for opaque or transparent views, by a very simple combination.

The Liverpool emigration returns for June, issued on Tuesday, show that during the month there sailed, under the Act, to the United States, twenty-eight ships, with 9482 steerage and 1137 cabin passengers, of whom 5888 were English, 140 Scotch, 1655 Irish, and 2936 foreigners. To Canada there were four ships, with 2157 steerage and 212 cabin passengers; of whom 1696 were English, and the remainder foreigners: total, 12,985. Without Government supervision there sailed to the United States four ships, with 450 passengers; to Canada, three ships, with 121 passengers; to Victoria, three ships, with 87 passengers; to South America, six ships, with 90 passengers; to Africa, two ships, with 16 passengers; to the East Indies, one ship, with 3 passengers; to the West Indies, one, with 20 passengers; and to China, one, with 6 passengers: total, 793.

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AUGUST 5, 1871

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A (or single right) Certificates .. each	£1 1 0	Payable
B (or 10 right) ditto ..	10 10 0	do
C (or 50 right) ditto ..	50 5 0	do
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Certificates pass to and entitle the bearer:—  
1. To participation in the proceeds of sale of the property, if the representative life upon which the tontine privilege depends shall be living on June 30, 1886.  
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3. To admissions to the Palace and Park, according to the number of rights.  
4. To participation in Art-Union Distributions proposed to be hereafter established.

(As explained in detail in the full prospectus.)  
The acceptance of a certificate involves no liability. The rights and privileges of certificate-holders are governed by the trust deed. The whole net income of the undertaking, after defraying interest charges and management expenses, will be devoted to the improvement of the property, and also (when power is obtained), to Art-Union Distributions.

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